The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,478—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.		Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday
— VENETIA	...	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES	...	4195	750	W. B. Andrews	13th ,,
— MALWA	...	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th ,,
L. PEKIN	...	3900	600	A. Symons	27th ,,
— POONAH	...	3130	550	J. Orman	3rd Nov.
L. BOKHARA	...	2932	500	H Weighell	1 th ,,
— SURAT	...	3142	530	A.W. Adamson	17th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	20th ,,
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	17th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do. ..	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	6·

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 21th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	Including wines.	I Class .. R	520	Including wines.
II do.....	340		II do.....	350	
III do.....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R	80
,,	..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	..	55
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	..	130
,,	..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	..	[illegible]

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 6th November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only.

These steamers make the run to Marseilles in 20 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. SHEIKH, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners, s.s. Sheikh,
Bombay, 4th October, 1882.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
THROUGH COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

PASSENGERS, HORSES, CATTLE, PARCELS, GOODS and TRAFFIC of every description is now being BOOKED between all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th October, 1882.

DACCA AND MYMENSING STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of this LINE by contract, on a schedule of rates. The conditions of contract, specification and bill of quantities can be obtained by application to the undersigned, accompanied by a sum of rupees twenty-five which will not be returned. The sections and drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Darjeeling up to the 20th October next. The latest date for the receipt of tenders will be the 31st October next. All tenders must be sent in a sealed and registered cover plainly marked "Tender for Dacca and Mymensing State Railway," and addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief, Darjeeling. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will any reasons be given for the rejection of any tender.

HORACE BELL, M. I. C. E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Darjeeling, 27th September, 1882.

DACCA AND MYMENSING STATE RAILWAY.
CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HARD WOOD SLEEPERS for this Railway. Conditions of contract, specification and form of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned. The latest date for tenders is the 20th October next. Tenders must be forwarded in sealed and registered covers marked "Tender for Sleepers," and addressed to Engineer-in-Chief, Dacca and Mymensing State Railway, Darjeeling. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will reasons be given for the rejection of any tender.

HORACE BELL, M.I.C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Darjeeling, 27th September, 1882.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES with detailed working drawings of a combined building, containing a TOWN HALL, KOTWALI, CLOCK TOWER, &c., to be erected at Multan at a cost not exceeding Rupees fifty thousand, will be received by the President, Municipal Committee, Multan, up to the 31st December next.

A premium of rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty will be awarded for the selected design, including complete estimate, specification and working drawings, such detailed design becoming the property of the Municipality.

Each competitor should affix either a crest or motto to each drawing, estimate, specification and letter forwarding the same, and also enclose a similar crest or motto with his initials, surname and address legibly written under a separate envelope duly sealed.

The general features of the design should be in harmony with the surrounding architecture, and especially with that of Rukn Alam's Tomb, which will form a back ground to the tower. A plan of the proposed site, together with a photograph of the tomb will be furnished to intending competitors on payment of a fee of five rupees.

The building is to be double storied and should provide the accommodation noted hereafter, and as near the dimension specified as the design may permit.

LOWER STOREY—

For Police Inspector one room.........	20' by 10'
Do. another...	14 by 10
For Deputy Inspector one room	14 by 10
Do. another	10 by 10
3 Sergeants' quarters...	10 by 10 each.
1 Office Room	20 by 20
1 Record Room.........	10 by 10
1 Howalat (male).........	24 by 10
Do. (female)	12 by 10
1 Malkhana	10 by 10
Quarters for 30 constables allowing each 150' by 10' or 75' by 20'..........	5 by 10
PER STOREY—	
Committee Room or Hall	65' by 25'
mittee Office Room	20 by 20
ary Magistrate's Court Room...	40 by 20
Withdrawing Room	20 by 20
....	14 by 10'
....	10 by 10
	(or 20 by 10)

Tower the following requirements
h, viz :—

m ground level to dial............	50'
om clock room floor to	20'
ail for weight	30'
sions of clock room not than...........	8' by 8'
of clock below centre of l............	3'8"

must be solidly supported.
ter of clock dial is 5 feet and the weight of the

E. O'BRIEN, President,
Municipal Committee.
th August, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th October, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th October, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, on 8th October, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. SIMLA, 1,615 tons, on SATURDAY, 14th October.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S
SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, Cash As. 14.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE

FOR the prevention and cure of FEVER (*intermittent or remittent*) Ague and other Malarial Affections.

Per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR,

TRIPLE Concentrated, prepared from Dr. Rubini's formula ; in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera, has been found of high value.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle.....................	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size	,, 3-8	4-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

Carbolised Bandages.
Carbolised Gauze.
Carbolised Lint.
Carbolised Wool.
Boric Lint.
Boric Wool.
Eucalyptus Gauze.
Iodoform Gauze.
Salicylic Wool.
Absorbent Lint.
Absorbent Wool.
Oiled Silk Protective.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., Limited.

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT :
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCHES :
THE RIDGE, MALABAR HALL,
AND
BELLASIS-ROAD, BYCULLA.

Purchasers for Cash are requested to note that a receipt is given for every purchase made at the three Establishments.

EQUATORIAL HAIR-DOUCHE

IMPARTS unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

NO Refreshment Buffet is now without this attractive and refreshing beverage. The social amenities are much promoted by its expanding and genial influence.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8.

NOTE.—Vivone is now carried by rail at reduced rates.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
LAST BUT ONE,
LAST BUT ONE,
LAST BUT ONE,
OF
WASH NORTON'S
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 7, 1882.
LAST NIGHTS, FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
BENEFIT OF
MRS. WASH NORTON.
An entire change of Programme.
On which occasion several well-known Amateurs will appear in F. C. BURNAND'S Comic Burlesque entitled
VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 3 p.m., One rupee to all parts of the house, children 8 as.

PHIL. H. KIRBY, Agent.

ENTERTAINMET TO H. H. THE THAKOR SAHEB OF BHAVNAGAR.

GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing to the THAKOR SAHEB of BHAVNAGAR ENTERTAINMENT FUND are requested to send the amount of their subscription to the Treasurers, Messrs. HARJIWANDAS BHAVANBHAI and VIRCHUND DEEPCHUND at Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS and Co., Fort.

KHANDERAO C. BEDARKAR,
NANABAI RASTAMJI RANINA,
Joint Secretaries.
Bombay, 5th October, 1882.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH DIVIDEND of Rupees (40) Forty per share for the six months ending 30th June last, is declared payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 9, Hummum-street, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 5th October, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that DINSHAW SHAPURJEE has CONTRACTED to SELL to HAJEE AHMED HAJEE OOSMAN and HAJEE FULLEY MAHOMED HAJEE OOSMAN all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2,395 square yards or thereabouts, bearing survey No. 7/7-3, and registered No. 10, situate on the north side of Mount or Victoria Road, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Oosman bin Hajee Chotaney and Hajee Hassum Hajee Chotaney, on the west by the property of Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan, on the north by the property belonging to the Horticultural Society or the Victoria Gardens, and on the south by the said Mount or Victoria Road.

All persons having any claim or claims against the said land and premises by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. MACFARLANE and EDGELOW, purchasers' solicitors, within 14 days from the date ; otherwise after that period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 5th day of October, 1882.

APERIENT
MINERAL WATERS.

THESE natural remedies are now universally recommended in cases of Chronic Constipation, Liver and other functional disorders. The following, imported from the Springs, are warranted fresh :—

VICTORIA WATER (Hungarian) recommended by Professor Douglas Maclagan, Dr. Oscar Widmann, "The Practitioner," The Hospital Staff, Lemberg, and many other authorities. Litre bottles Re. 1-4 each.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER (Hungarian) recommended by Drs. Marion Sims, Scanzoni, Macnamara, Roberts, Macpherson, Aitkin, and others, and by the Medical Press. Imperial pints Re. 1, quarts Re. 1-4 each.

TARASP WATER (Swiss) recommended by Dr. Pernisch and by several eminent Bombay Practitioners. Imperial pints Re. 1 each.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER (German) recommended by Sir Henry Thompson, the late Baron Liebig, and the Medical Press. Imperial pints 12 as. each.

CARLSBAD WATER (Austrian) recommended by the Medical Press and Faculty generally. Litre bottles Re. 1 each.

For Antacid and Alterative Mineral Waters see Catalogue.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ALL former years OUTDONE : 561,036 GENUINE SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES sold in 1881. A grand Gold Medal was awarded to the Singer at the Paris Exhibition in 1878. Buy only the Genuine. 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

PONY and CART, FOR SALE (complete turnout), at BENNETT on SATURDAY. Pony 13·2 and goes well in saddle.

FRESH ARRIVAL, per s. s. Patna, of PRINCE of WALES D. G. CHEESE, supplied on cut.—BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

PRIVATE BOARD and LODGINGS for ladies and gentlemen are available at No. 2, Bell-lane, Fort. Terms moderate. Full particulars on application.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.—GRANT to a CIVILIAN or NATIVE aged 25 next birth-day a Whole Term assurance, without profits, for Rs. 5,000 for a monthly payment of Rs. 13-3-0.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as Ayah, for a Portuguese woman, to take charge of children on voyage to England. Good sailor, very highly recommended. Apply Major C. S. N., care of this paper.

HOUSE TO LET, on Malabar Hill, from 13th instant to 1st January, belonging to Col. J. H. WHITE, R.E.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED at Noor Mahomed and Co., 34, Meadow-street. Fancy Tweeds, Angolas, Homespun, Scotch Tweeds, Bathing Drawers, Blankets, Towels, &c.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT SALESMAN who has had some previous knowledge of import business. Apply X., care of this paper.

JUST received, Japanese dolls of sizes, and silk gauze screens with paintings of birds, flowers, trees, &c. Pestonjee C. Kharas. No. 30, Apollo-street.

TO LET, unfurnished, one floor of a large house at Cumballa Hill. Gas and Water, good stabling. Apply to S. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, 24, Church-gate-street.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK.—Comfortable PHÆTONS and TONGAS can be had from FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 22, Apollo-street, HOT JOINTS at 1 p.m. TIFFINS from 8 as. each. Fresh bill of fare daily. Ices, Wines, Tea and Coffee.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.				Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.				
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...		
		Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.				
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...		
		Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HARMONIUMS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE and VARIED STOCK by the following eminent makers :—

ALEXANDER ET FILS, Paris.	FRAYSER, Stuttgart.
CHRISTOPHE and ETIENNE, Paris.	SCHIEDMAYER, Stuttgart.
GERARD ADAM, Wessel.	BUSSON, Paris.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS.

GENT'S LIGHT "BALMORAL" BOOTS, FOR WALKING, HIGHLY FINISHEED	Rs.	16	0	per pair.
,, ,, ,, ,, WITH GLOVE KID UPPERS, CALF FRONTS AND CAPS...	,,	16	0	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, WITH CLOTH TOPS AND PATENT FACINGS, VERY STYLISH ... Rs. 16-8 and	,,	17	8	,,
GENT'S SHOOTING BOOTS IN CALF OR GRAINED LEATHER, STOUT SOLE AND WATERPROOF TONGUE... ... ... Rs. 16 and	,,	20	0	,,
GENT'S OXFORD SHOES IN CALF, LOW-CUT, COOL AND LIGHT ...	,,	12	0	,,
,, ,, ,, STOUT PROJECTING SOLES, FOR WALKING.	,,	12	0	,,
,, ,, ,, PATENT LEATHER LONDON-MADE ...	,,	13	8	,,
,, ,, ,, CALF	,,	10	0	,,
,, ,, ,, OUR OWN MAKE, "PATENT" LEATHER, STRONG AND DURABLE ... Rs. 12 and	,,	13	8	,,

DUNNETT AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of Choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard. (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.

SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

Asbestos Roofing with fire-proof Coating at	Rs. 13	0	per 100 sq. ft.
Do. Brown Roof Paint	Rs. 3	4	per gallon.
Do. Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow and Red Roof Paints	Rs. 4	0	per gallon.
Do. Mill Board.....................	Rs. 0	14	per lb.
Do. Rope Packing..................	Rs. 1	12	per lb.
Do. Wick	Rs. 2	0	per lb.

WARDEN & CO.,
AGENTS FOR H. W. JOHNS MAFY & CO.—NEW YORK.
35, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE IN O VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 2,000 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER to the Company's Specifications in square logs to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 400 tons per month commencing from 1st February, 1883.

The specification and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the storekeeper's office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper.

Rs. 10,000 will be required as security. One half to be deposited on signing the contract and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 21st September, 1882.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
40, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows :—

An invoice consisting of various sorts of fancy goods, jewellery, fans, lady's companions, table ornaments, walking sticks, artificial flowers, &c.

Few boxes of superior dry and golden sherry, port, vermouth, &c.

30 boxes still hock, rudesheimer, erbercher, niersteiner, by Scoll and Hillebrand, 2 cases copper foils.

1 case of silk pieces.
On account of Abdoolhusen Moola Esubhoy—
20 casks of iron pickaxes.
On account of Khan Mohomed Khake—
ex s.s. Rohila,
1 case nickel alarums.
2 cases wooden time-pieces.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 6th October 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction in the Fort, opposite the old *Bombay Gazette* office, the stock in trade of Cowasjee Dadabhoy, consisting of plain and star cut glassware, rich crockery ware, best platedware by Harrison Brothers, Elkington's and others cutlery, &c., cupboards with glass doors, show cases, writing tables, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms the property of Government—

1 pair of gold bordered scarlet shawls.
1 scarlet colored turban.
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court—
1 silk coat and 1 jacket.
1 watch with chain.
18 skin musuks, &c.
By order of the Superintendent Army Clothing—
44 empty cases with tins.
16 empty cases without tins.
50 baskets,

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome chesnut Kathiawar mare, regularly hunted last season by A. Cooper Esq.

1 handsome bay Arab galloway young, has been regularly driven in single harness and carries a lady.

Also the property of a deceased Parsee gentleman—
1 brougham (new), without reserve.
1 ,, ,,
1 victoria (new)
1 waggonette, second hand, without reserve.
1 dog-cart (new) without reserve.
1 Handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton convertible waggonette.
1 Handsome chesnut pony, goes in harness, very quiet.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of grey and colored piece-goods consisting of grey shirtings, madapollams dhoties, mulls, prints, jacconet muslins, and other turkey red goods, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 9th, and TUESDAY, the 10th October next, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Westfield," Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome solid mahogany brass-bound pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a first rate solid mahogany full size slate billiard table with ball, cues, lamps, complete, by "Bennett," handsome marble figures on marble stands, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frames, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, horses, carriages, set of plated and brass-mounted double harness, &c., &c., the property of the Hon. Justice M. MELVILL. The same comprises rich Venetian-pattern glassware, very handsome dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best platedware such as dish covers, cruet and egg frames, ice-pitcher, toast rack, biscuit box, tea tray, table candlesticks, silver tea set, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and elegantly carved household furniture by "Deschamps" such as a dining table in 12 pieces, Madras pattern sideboard, dining room, arm and without-arm chairs, handsome circular, oblong, and side tables with rich marble tops, inlaid marble top teapoys, whatnots, easy, folding, reclining, and drawing-room chairs, conversation and devan couches, centre ottoman, a mahogany full sized slate billiard table by J. Bennett and Co., London, complete, a mahogany sweet-toned semi-grand piano in excellent order by "G. Kaps," music stool, three, four and six lights hanging gas chandeliers, large gilt pier tables with pier glasses in gilt frames, Persian and Brussels carpets, very handsome gold and dark blue Louis quatorze 15 day clock strikes half hour and two candlesticks to match, real China and Japanese jars, Bohemian, Etrus antique bronze and Japanese vases, marble and alaba figures and statues, very rich table ornaments, first r paintings such as Cupid whitting their Arrows, Cenci, Sleeping Christ, Ben nevis at dawn, Titine &c., handsome brass, iron and blackwood four steads, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, almira wings, chest of drawers, China bathing articles, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m. on the 9th insta
1 handsome barouche by "Whitelock
1 half English cow in milk.
1 half English cow in milk with cal
1 she-buffalo in milk with calf.
Gentleman and lady's saddles.
The property of Major A. B. P
1 park phaeton by "Hart," o
Catalogues are ready and th

On FRIDAY, the 13th ins & Co. are instructed t bungalow lately in t Fuller, R. E., at Pare pany's workshops, polished blackwoo hold furniture, be and glassware, table ornamen second-hand brass moun second ha The pr

On and Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on the top-floor of the old Strangers Home, close to the Jute Mill at Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware a sweet-toned grand sympathetic pianoforte by Soundy and Co., copyright oleographs, single and double-light hanging lamps, &c., the property of J. R. DEANE, Esq. The same comprises star-cut and plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services plated cruet, liquor and egg frames, ice pitcher, tea and coffee services, hotwater curry dishes, biscuit box, waiters, dish covers, spoons and forks, fruit knives and forks, table cutlery, and blackwood and teakwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, side, writing, dressing and washhand-tables, drawing-room, easy, low folding, rocking and mallet pattern without-arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, bookstand, conversation and reclining coaches, toilet, hat and bookstands, teapoys, chiffoniers, lady's writing table, a sweet-toned grand sympathetic pianoforte by Soundy and Co., ottoman, double and single bedsteads, clothes press, wardrobe, chest of drawers, almira with mirror glass-door, dressing and cheval glasses, double screen, double light hanging argand lamp, table ornaments, flower vasses, copy right oleographs, table and hanging lamps, carpets, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

Property on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms.—

10 bales grey shirtings
10 ,, dhoties
10 cases prints
7 ,, dresses.
3 cases ball thread.
5 ,, Dr. Winn's toilet powder.
1 ,, Napoleon Price & Co.'s perfumery comprising Damask Rose, Spina Rosa and Frangipani Pomade.

An invoice of 20 casks glassware ex s. s. Clan Mackay, consisting of butter and sugar pots, wine coolers, jelly glasses, green hock glasses, candlepans-oval and round salt cellars, angle and albert drops, finger cups, wall, shades, &c.

On account and at the risk of Borah Ebramjee Allibhoy—
G. J. & Co.—139-43—5 bales randed B. B. B. seaming twine ex Columbia.
,, 144-53 10 bales randed B. B. B. seaming twine, ex Hispania S.

AT 2 P. M.
1 serviceable office shigram.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder, by order of Mr Bhugwandass Bhagia—
Ex s. s. Recla.
50 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
By order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagla and on account and at the risk of Aba Hubib—
100 tons teak scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on the top-floor of John Connon High School, opposite the Queen's Statue, on the Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, an 8-stop harmonium by Alexandre, a double-barrelled breech-loading central-fire fouling piece by George Daw, a single-barrelled sporting snider, hair-trigger action, by Leonard and Son, revolver, rich table ornaments, handsome flower-vases, &c., the property of A. D. SMEATON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 26, Middle Colaba, near the Parsee Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, an 11-stop harmonium by Frazer and Co., of Stuttgart, specially made for India, imported new in July last, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of C. A. PATERSON, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms—
2 handsome English-built broughams
1 ,, ,, victoria
Received by the last mail steamer Lombardy.
These will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Tamarind Lane, Fort, in the house formerly occupied by the Royal Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture plated, glass and porcelain ware, pictures, lamps, &c., the property of A. MARSHALL, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at No. 13, Marine-lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Lieut. ASHBY.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th October, 1882.

NOTICES.

BOWACK, STEPHENS & CO.,
MAZAGON IRON WORKS.
BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.
WORKS
SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS,
ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as above.

JAMES BOWACK.
THOMAS STEPHENS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the ALLIANCE BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

DINSHAH MANECKJI PETIT.................Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company will be held at the office of the abovenamed Liquidator No. 6, Hornby-row, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1882, at 4 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Liquidator's account.
2. To receive the report of the Liquidator containing the necessary explanation in reference to the liquidation of the above Company.—Dated this 23rd day of September, 1882.

SHAPURJEE & THAKERDASS,
Attornies to the Liquidator.

NOTICE.—No. 4471.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the INDIAN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD, on MONDAY, the 9th October, 1882, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of awnings, sails, canvas, rope (coir and Europe), boats, booms, masts, yards, brass, iron, cases, casks, tins, iron boilers, &c. ; also serviceable iron and wooden blocks, and a quantity of new brass and iron screws and fire bar iron.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the lots cleared away on or before the seventh day after the sale, otherwise the de will be forfeited and the lots resold for the benefit state.

For further particulars apply to the Marine St

H. W. BRENT, Captain
Director of the In
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 26th September

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AN
HOTEL, MATHE

MR. J. X. PINTO, son late J. C. PINTO, the P known Hotels, respectfully be the above Hotels are now O are seven separate Bung well adapted for familie is taken. The Hotels ar position, and are theref the reach of several tween the churche &c., and in a bree which diminish pound always

Trusting in in the man he solicit the publ father.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 5.

CROP accounts throughout the Presidency continue remarkably favourable. Cotton promises to be a yield quite equal to, if not in excess of, last season, and the late showers which are being reported from various districts promise well for the cold weather crops of Seeds and Wheat. The receipts of old produce, however, are still on a most limited scale, and this, combined with the depressed state of the various produce markets in Europe, has kept our export trade in a very stagnant state. Steam tonnage has been very plentiful, and promises to be so for at least another six weeks, as in that interval we shall have an influx of disengaged transports, but even the attraction of such an unusually low level of freight as 20s. per ton for Liverpool has had little effect in the face of short supplies of shipable produce. The storage pits up-country, however, are now beginning to be opened, and larger arrivals of Wheat will therefore set in during the next two or three weeks, but values at home have receded to such a low level that unless the railways assist the trade in the shape of reduced transport charges, it is very problematical whether the trade in cereals will be kept going. Last season was in every way exceptional. We had not only a large crop to deal with but extensive reserve supplies in the districts which were attracted by the high prices ruling at home. Now the position is practically reversed. Low prices in Europe, and only about average stocks to deal with up-country, even if a large portion of last crop goes into reserve. In imports there has perhaps been a trifle more done during the week, but actual transactions are still on a very moderate level for the season. Prospects, however, are so favourable that a better enquiry is almost certain to spring up before long, unless some adverse influence at present unforseen eventually intervenes. Money is extremely cheap, and must continue so until the end of the year at least. Shares, however, are only just steady, there being an absence of any speculative demand, and Government Paper continues to decline, oppressed by the prospect of the forthcoming loan. Sterling Exchange is weak to a degree, the action of Government in suddenly reducing their minimum for Council drafts having withdrawn the only strong point previously apparent in the position. By some people a very low level is now anticipated, and in any case a further decline seems certain.

MONEY.—Following two very favourable returns, last week's statement of the Bank of Bombay showed a further increase in the Cash Balance of close on half a million sterling. This, with the exchange banks all well in funds, and the prospect of a most limited export trade for some time to come, has rendered the market extremely flat. The Bank of Bombay still maintain their nominal minimum at 4 per cent., but it is only nominal, as even at 1½ to 2 per cent. for short loans there are no borrowers. So far as is consistent with maintaining an actual charge for the use of money we cannot well see a reduction from this level, but it is almost equally certain that no advance can take place before the end of the year.

EXCHANGE.—The market for Sterling has ruled weak since the departure of last mail, but up to yesterday the only actual reduction in rates was 1 32d. on private paper. Ready telegraphic the banks had nominally stopped drawing, but one seller, on China account it is believed, placed a large amount at 1s. 7 15-16d. ready and short forward. To-day, however, with the reduction of the minimum on Councils to 1s. 7⅞d. quite a change has come over the appearance of the market, both present and prospective. In Mercantile Bills a further reduction of 1-32d. has been established, whilst Bank Paper is quite 3-32d. lower, and by no means easy to obtain that. Allowing an advance of 1-32d. per rupee per month up to January, the following are to-day's quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand		..1s. 7 27-32d.	per Rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 7 25-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,,	,, ...1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents.	3 ,,	,, ...1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,,	,, ...2·13¾	,,

As regards the future it is now more difficult than ever to form a reliable estimate. If Government have decided to go on meeting the market at its legitimate level, we say now, as we said some months ago, that 1s. 7½d. is nearer the actual level of the rupee than 1s. 8d. If, on the other hand, [illegible] preserve something of their previous conser[illegible] policy for, say, another six weeks or two [illegible] which time a revival in exports may be [illegible] probably 1s. 7¾d. would see about [illegible] There can be no doubt what[illegible] manipulation of Council [illegible] has been the [illegible] would have [illegible] its worst, [illegible] they have [illegible] lators made a use[illegible] say useless, as the additional [illegible] at the decline is quite insig[illegible] pared with what would have been done [illegible] level, whilst the movement has shaken confidence and rendered operators apprehensive of what may be to come. Having committed themselves practically to a limit of 1s. 8d., it would have been far better to have used their borrowing powers at home to the extent necessary to have carried them over the remaining interval of dulness than to have given way at this particular juncture, and even now we question whether it would not be the best course to follow. The ultimate average might not be much better, but this, so far as we have been able to see, has been not so much the point aimed at, as the maintenance of something like a stable level of rates throughout, of itself an unmistakeable advantage.

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Notwithstanding the extreme ease in money there is nothing in the shape of speculation apparent. On the contrary, the anticipation of the new loan keeps buyers out of the market, and the decline which has taken place in rupee paper in London meanwhile reacts with an adverse effect on rates. Fours have receded during the week from Rs. 99¾ to Rs. 99½, and Fours-and-a-half from Rs. 106⅞ to Rs. 106⅝. Even at this level the tendency is still downwards.

SHARES.—The market during the early part of the week inclined downwards, but latterly has assumed a somewhat steadier appearance, and rates at the close tend rather in favour of holders. In *Banks* the only change to notice is in Nationals, which are Rs. 2 higher at Rs. 98. Bank of Bombays are firm at Rs. 772½, Agras at Rs. 132. In *Land* Companies the movements are a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas and an advance of Rs. 7½ in Port Cannings. *Press* Companies are firm all round. Without quoting the actual movements which have [illegible]ken place we may say that prices have gone [illegible]dily in favour of holders. The reason for this [illegible]th is not far to seek. The result of last [illegible] working has been uniformly favourable, [illegible] are now promised a crop fully equal, [illegible] r than last. *Spinning and Weaving* [illegible]ies rather droopped for a time, [illegible] of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share [illegible]ablished. Within the past few [illegible]er Cotton on the one hand, and [illegible]oods and Yarns on the other, [illegible]ger tone to the market, and [illegible]nly exhibit a recovery of [illegible] most instances an [illegible]mongst *Miscellaneous* [illegible]nce of Rs. 100 per [illegible]ading Company's [illegible] Prince of Wales [illegible] Gold Mining [illegible]d generally [illegible] as shown [illegible] The re- [illegible] dis- [illegible] out [illegible] le, [illegible] number of transports which may be expected here n the course of next month, instead of bringing iresh Coals, will appear as buyers. For Davison's we now quote Rs. 16½ ; Cardiff Rs. 17¼ per ton.

COTTON.—The extent of export business this past week has been practically nothing. Home accounts by wire have been depressed in the extreme, and our stocks, being both small and inferior, have offered no inducement to buyers. Sellers in view of probable large crops, both here and in America, have shown considerable anxiety to do business, but even at the decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy which they have been willing to concede we are above home currencies.

Supplies from up-country are light, and may be expected to continue comparatively so until new Cotton is available, the holdings of old crop in the district being unusually light, whilst the mills here, moreover, are also lightly supplied. The receipts to date give the following comparisons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
For the week	3,220	8,004	2,022
Since 1st September	21,282	21,362	17,158
Since 1st January	1,578,234	1,105,957	1,072,015

The *Clearances for Sea* during the week have been 7,614 bales, making a total of 1,434,170 bales since 1st January, as against 891,326 bales for the same period last year.

New Crop.—Accounts from the districts continue remarkably favourale, and so far as we can see, promise a yield quite equal to if not exceeding last year both in the matter of quantity and quality. Late rains may of course intervene to produce less favourable results, but at the moment we have no right to discount such disadvantages.

Transactions so far in new Cotton for future delivery have been unusually small. Amongst exporters we question whether 1,000 bales have changed hands altogether, and even between native dealers operations have been more than usually limited. This can scarcely be regarded as a disadvantage, seeing that it leaves the crop to be sold on its merits as it comes to hand instead of as we have so often seen it, rates being kept up by early sales at a level out of all proportion to home quotations.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool *viâ* Canal without Commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Good Omra	Rs. 195	—4 31/32d.
,, F.G.F. do.	,, 185	—4 23/32d.
,, G.F. do.	,, 175	—4 15/32d.
,, Good Dhollera	,, 197	—5 1/32d.
,, F.G.F. do.	,, 185	—4 23/32d.
,, G.F. do.	,, 175	—4 15/32d.
,, F.G.F. Ginned Dharwar	,, 195	—4 31/32d.
,, Good Westerns	,, 183	—4 11/16d
,, F.G.F. do.	,, 175	—4 15/32d.
New Good Omra, Feb. delivery	,, 194	—5 1/16d.
,, ,, Broach March ,,	,, 223	—5 25/32d.
,, ,, Dhollera ,,	,, 195	—5 3/16d.

WHEAT.—Low freights have brought out a few shipments, but supplies are so limited, and home advices so bad, that there is next to nothing doing, and prices are more or less nominal. The pits up-country will begin to be opened shortly, and supplies will then become more liberal, but whether sufficiently so to induce sales on a parity with home quotations, remains to be seen. We quote, No. 1 Soft White Rs. 13½ to Rs. 32, Soft Red Rs. 27 per candy.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in comparatively fair request at Rs. 5-9 to Rs. 5-10 per cwt., and arrivals all things considered have been pretty free. *Rapeseed* remains in very limited supply, and for Guzerat we quote Rs. 6-12 per cwt. In *Gingelly* we have not heard of any fresh transactions, and we still quote White, December delivery, at Rs. 35 per candy.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-2
Carolas	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 223
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	106-7 to 106-10-6
Gold Leaf	,, 19-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-5-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-5-3
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-5-6
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Peer of the Realm, 1,182 tons, Captain G. Grieves, sailed yesterday for Saugor, in ballast.

THE steamer Red Sea, 2,165 tons, Captain C. Baker, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and 1,040 pilgrims.

THE schooner Dan Jacinto, Captain J. W. Harman, which arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Boston, via Zanzibar, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Jamal.

THE steamer Sheikh, 1,283 tons, Captain R. Johnstone, which arrived in harbour on the 4th inst., from Liverpool (1st Sept.), brought the general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinsura, 1,319 [illegible] Captain N. R. Sayers, sailed yesterday for [illegible] Calcutta, with a general cargo and the [illegible] passengers :—Major Frier, Mr. N. R. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Telluy, one second-[illegible]d 17 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

[illegible]E P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges arrived in [illegible]bour yesterday from China, &c., with the China [illegible]l, a general cargo and the following passengers : From Shanghai to Bombay.—Miss Mitchell and Mrs. Ezra.—From Hongkong to Bombay.—Mr. A. E. Moses and Mr. N. Abdooially. From Hongkong to London.—Mr. W. G. Kirkaldy, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. H. Duxfield, and Mr. R. Hunton. From Singapore to Bombay.—Eleven natives. From Penang to London.—Mr. G. Nicholas, and Mr. G. W. Farudin. From Sydney to Bombay.—Mr. J. M. Cannon. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. D. B. Horn, Lieut. E. J. F. Wood, and Mr. Duvansi. From Adelaide to Bombay.—Mr. A. B. Inglis, and five Afghans. From Colombo to Bombay.—Mr. Arnold, Mr. Dharumdas, and six natives.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
5	Ganges (s)	Andrews	Shanghai, Sept. 10.
	Marima (s)	Sanderson	London, Aug. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels	Commander.	Destination.
5	Rohotomana	Mann	Calcutta.
	Peer of Realm (s)	Grieves	Saugor.
	Chinsura (s)	Sayers	Calcutta.

The steamer Red Sea, Baker, to Jeddah, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Lombardy, to China, &c.
Steamer Patna, to London.
Steamer Chanda, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Topaze, to Havre.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 6.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

437—Chalk and W for pauper—Dayabhoy Hurridas vs Dewbai—Jefferson, B. and D., for pauper.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Jootha Purmanund, deceased—
5-82—Mulji and B—Foolbai and another vs Dayah Purmanund—R. M. Sayani.
In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardasir Hormarji, deceased—
Chak and W.—Hormarji Ardasir Hormarji and another vs. Hormusji Ardasir Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.—Cleveland, L. and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

123-81—Tobin and R—C. H. Reynolds and another vs Dewjee Cutchra and others—Ardesir and H.
262-82—Shapurjee and T.—Vulubdas Waljee vs Bai Jussoda and others.—Muljee and B.; M. M. Munshi, ; and T. and D.
439-81—Skipsey and W.—Javervahoo vs L. A. Watkins and others.—T. and D.
41-82—M. H. Khan (for paupers).—Fatmabai and another vs Ratanjee Naikin.—Shamrao P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

500-81—M. H. Khan.—Bhimabai vs Janibai and others.—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard
112-81—Tyabjee and D.—Ebrahimjee Boodenjee vs Pestonjee Bezonjee and others—In person.—Part heard.
132-81—Tyabjee and D —Bai Fatmabai vs Oomer Suileman and another.—Khunderao M.
111-81—In person.—Shaik Amir bin Shaik Dawood vs Ghachee Mahomed Mitha and another.—Khunderao M. ; and Tyabjee and D.
[illegible]-79—Mulji an[illegible] B.—Shapurji Rustomji Mistry vs. Dadabhoy Bezonji and others.—A and H.; and B and B.
[illegible]—In person.—Dinshaw Ardasir Davur vs Major C. H. Strutt.—Cleveland, L and N.
[illegible]ulji and B.—Kesserdas Madhowji vs Nurrotum[illegible] Hurridas and others. Hore, C. and B. ; [illegible]erson; and M. H. Khan.

[illegible]RY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]VALS.—OCTOBER 3.
[illegible] from leave, from Kirkee.
[illegible]OBER 4.
[illegible]h Bombay N. I., on leave,
[illegible]R 5.
[illegible], from Poona.
[illegible] from Peshawar.
[illegible]TOBER 5.
[illegible] H. C., to join, to
[illegible]m Poona.

[illegible] CORPS.

[illegible] V. R. C.
[illegible] King's [illegible]menc- [illegible] are [illegible]nge [illegible], is [illegible]s date, [illegible]OT, [illegible]R. C. [illegible]S. [illegible]P W D, is [illegible]egimental [illegible] to his [illegible]ndr, 24th Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure in Dec next.

Surg-Genl R Gilborne, H M's Forces in Bombay, is allowed leave of absence to England for four months on urgent private affairs from 1st Nov.

Dy Surg-Genl G Auchinleck, MD, A M D, is appointed to officiate as Surg-Genl, H M's Forces in Bombay, during the absence of Surg-Genl R Gilborne on leave, or until further orders.

Brig-Surg P B Smith, MD, A M D, is appointed to officiate as Dy Surg-Genl, vice Dy Surg-Genl Auchinleck, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O of the 3rd May, subject to H M's approval :—Col J H P Malcolmson, CB, Bombay S C, Comdt, late 3rd Sind Horse, Pension £821-12 ; Bonus of 18 months' Staff salary, Rs 12,600 ; Date of Retirement 1st Oct.

The services of Capt W A Wetherall, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the date of his being relieved of his appointment of Adjutant, Sind V R Corps.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—Capt J T Carruthers, S C, (Wing Officer, 16th N I), to be Adjt.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bombay Army are permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No. 267 and G G O No 306 of 1882, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Lieut-Col H Phillips, S C, 2nd in Command, Poona Horses, Pension £595 ; Bonus of 18 months' Staff salary, Rs 5,400 ; Date of Retirement, 30th Sept 1882 ; and Lieut-Col E G Jenkins, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 1st Lancers, Pension £408 ; Bonus of 18 months' Staff salary, Rs 5,400 ; Date of Retirement, 30th Sept 1882.

The leave of absence to England for four months on urgent private affairs granted to Surg-Genl R Gilborne, H M's Forces in Bombay, will have effect from 3rd and not from 1st Nov as therein notified.

The services of Lieut-Col W H Ross, 26th N I, Offg Cantt Magte at Baroda, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Capt E A Johnson, R A, Second Class Comy of Ordnance, placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in view to his obtaining an extension of the leave granted to him under date 5th April 1882.

Lieut-Col J Jacob, SC, Comdt, 17th N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Staff Corps.—Lieut W R LeG Anderson, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capt from 1st Oct, subject to H M's approval.

The services of Surg D C Davidson, I M D, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

Capt C E Yate, S C, and Major M M Carpendale, S C, have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Surg-Major J P Stratton, MD, one month, private affairs.

Major G C Hogg, Cavalry, one week, urgent private affairs, without pay.

Major Hogg's permission to return holds good.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service from the dates specified :—

Hony. Lieut (Asst Comy) E McKenzie, Ordnance Dept, 16th Sept 1882.

Subject to H M's approval.—Surg-Major J Davies, 6th Oct. 1882.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Dept are ordered consequent on the transfer of Major R Wace, Second Class Comy of Ord, to the Bl Ord Dept :—

Major F C Nicolas, R A, Third Class (Acting Second Class), to be Second Class Comy of Ord.

Major H J Kinsman, R A, to be Third Class Comy of Ord, and to continue to act as Second Class.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev G H Lewis, Chaplain of Nimach, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of departure in the current month.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt C W H Sealy, Cant Magist and Acting First Asst Resident, Aden, assumed charge of the duties of the 2nd Asst Resident from Mr E Lawrence, on 18th ult.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr R B Desai, Chief Clerk of the court of small Causes at Ahmedabad, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of that Court from 31st July to 19th Aug.

Rao Saheb S C Joshi, Mamlatdar of Taluka Maval in the Dist of Poona, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class in that Dist.

Mr Pandurang Sandashiv Athavale is appointed to be subor Govt plader in the Sub-Judge's Court at Hubli in the Dharwar Dist, vice Mr Raghvendra Shriniwas, resigned.

Mr W B Prescott is appointed to act as Supt of Police, B B and C I Railway, during the absence of Lieut-Col Brown on privilege leave.

RaoSaheb Amrit Shripat Nagpurkar, Second Class, First Grade SuborJudge of Barsi in the Poona Dist, is allowed leave on private affairs for six months.

Khan Bahadur Cursetji Manekji, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr W B Prescott, Dis Supt of Police, having returned to Bombay on 27th Sept, the unexpired portion, viz, from the 27th to 30th Sept, of the furlough on medical certificate granted to him is cancelled.

Sir W Wedderburn, Bart, and Mr W H Crowe respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan on 27th inst.

Azam Sakharam Gopal, Acting Mamlatdar of Taluka Dahanu in the Dist of Thana, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in that Dist

The Govr in Council is placed to appoint Mr. W W Drew, Magte of the First Class in the Dist of Thana to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J B D Adams, on the return of Mr. H Kennedy to duty, to act as Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Thana Dist.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr. J L Jenkins, Magte of the First Class in the Dist of Shikarpur, with powers to hear appeals from convictions by Magtes of the Second and Third Classes in the Shikarpur Dist.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs G W Terry and E Greenwood respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Elementary Drawing in the Sir J J School of Art on 27th Sept.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G A Hight, Asst Consr of Forests, is allowed a further extension of furlough for fifteen days.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to re-appoint Rao Bahadur Gurshidapa Virbasapa sub pro-tem, 6th Grade Dy Collr, and to do duty as Huzur Dy Collr, Belgaum.

The following officers are confirmed in their respective appointments in the Registration Dept :—

Mr Sanjiv Apaji, Special Sub-Registrar of Begevadi in the Kaladgi Dist.

Mr Mahadev Trimbak, Special Sub-Registrar of Malegaon in the Nasik Dist.

Mr Ramkrishna Balvant Lotlikar, Special Sub-Registrar of Vengurla in the Ratnagiri Dist.

Mr J Elphinston, CS, is appointed to act as Comr, S D, during the absence of Mr A T Crawford on special duty.

Mr E J Ebden, CS, Forest Settlement Officer, Thana, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from 22nd Aug.

Mr H C Mules, Supnry Asst Collr in Sind, has been allowed by H M's Secry of State for India an extension of furlough for four months on sick certificate.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E F Underwood is specially licensed by H E the Govr in Council to practise Vaccination and grant Certificates under the provisions of the Act within the limits of the city of Bombay.

Surg E Tully, Acting Civil Surg, Kaira, is appointed to act as Supt of Vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle, during the absence of Surg-Major J T Welsh

Surg D C Davidson is appointed to act as Civil Surg, Kaira, during the absence of Surg-Major F C Barker, MDF, RCSI.

Ass Sur Danodar Raghunath Dhume, D.M. & S., was appointed to the medical charge of the dispensary at Bulsar from 12th Aug to 21st Sept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W E Pedley, Asst Engr Second Grade, has passed the Deptal Examinations of the of India P W Cope.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

Messrs S Higginis and A G Mackenzie respectively delivered over and received charge of H M's Common Jail, Criminil Side, Bombay, on the 27th Sept.

Surg-Major J Davidson, MB, and Mr Adarji Jiwanji, Huzur Dy Collr and Magte, First Class, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Surat Dist Jail on 25th Sept.

Mr W G Betham, Dist Forest Officer, Khandesh—add Mr H T Ommanney, CS, Forest Settlement Officer, Khandesh, respectively delivered over and received chargy of the Khandesh Dist Forest Office on the 18th Sept.

Messrs. H. T. Ommanney, C.S., Asst Collr and Forest Settlement Officer, Khandesh, and G. M. Ryan. Asst Consvr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Khandeish Dist Forest Office on the 22nd Sept.

Mr. R. Courtney delivered over and Mr. Dhunjeesha Dadabhoy received charge of the office of Suyerintendent of Police, Broach on 18th Sept.

Mr S C Chitnis delivered over and Mr Narayan Bhikaji recived charge of the office of the Dist D Collr, Kolaba, on 25th Sept.

The following gentlemen are appointed Members of the Dis Local Fund Committee of Panch Mahals : —Mr Kasibhai Vasunbhai, Mr Isa Rasul Budha, Patel Shunker Laldas, Mr Kalanria Dajibhai Desai, Mr Bamonji Ardeshur Dalal, and Kazee Budroodin Amirudin.

Mr. G. C. Withworth, Asst Collr, Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for thirty days.

Mr. G. B. Reid delivered over and Mr. J. B. Richey received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist. Matgiste, Ahmedabad, on 28th Sept.

Mr. Sitaram Damodhar delivered over and Mr. Edulji Dosabhai received charge of the office of Second Asst. Collr., Ahmedabad os 28th Sept.

Lieut.-Col. W. T. Brown delivered over and Mr. W. B. Prescott recieved charge of the office of Supt of Police B. B. and C. I. Railway, on 29th Sept.

Messrs. A. Cumine and G. Wilson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magiste of Ratnagiri on the 16th Sept.

Messrs C G Blathwayt and M Kennedy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Kaladgi, on 23rd Sept.

POONA MILITARY ORDERS.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters, Capt. and Bt. Major H. Pipons 9-1 C. P. D. R. A., will proceed forthwith to Bombay *en rout* to England to join No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade Lancashire Division, to which he has been promoted.

The undermentioned men, having completed their course of instruction at the Army Veterinary School, Poona, are permitted to rejoin their corps. Application for passage to be preferred by the Officers Commanding Corps to which these men are attached :—Gunner G. Brownless, B.C. R. H. A.; Farrier Sergt. Laugan, 1st Madras Cav. ; Farrier Sergt. Turner, 3rd Madras Cav. Farrier Sert. Couzens, 3rd Madras Cav. ; Farrier Sert. Doggs, 2nd Madras Cav.

At the conclusion of the Rifle Meeting the details from outstations who came to Poona to take part in it will be despatched to rejoin their respective Corps under instructions, which will be issued by the Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Division.

Under instructions from Army Head quarters, Driver Reuben Stephenson, F.-2 R. A. having completed a course of inrtruction in wood-work at the Gun Carriage Factory, Poona Branch, will be sent to rejoin his Battery at once.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters Major J. H. R. Cruickshank, R. E., General duty Poona, is directed to proceeedto Mhow for the purpose of serving as member of an excamination Board to be assembled there on 16th October.

The European Dist. Courtmatial of which Major Cahill, 14th N. I. is President will re-assemble at such time and place as the station authorities, Poona, may appoint, for the purpose of correcting the clerical errors and omissions in the proeedings in the case of Private George Care, 1st Bn. Bifle Brigade.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

AUSTIN—October 2, at Byculla, the wife of F. T. V. Austin, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

JONES—September 28, at Allahabad, of convulsion, the daughter of Mr. J. V. Jones, Accountant, P. W. D., aged 9 months and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1882.

THE anxiety of the Porte to learn the intentions of the British Government regarding the withdrawal of the troops from Egypt appears to be somewhat misplaced, inasmuch as their inquiry has received a thoroughly practical answer. The announcement was made some days ago that 12,000 troops would be retained to garrison the country, pending the reorganization of the Egyptian army. The surplus is at this moment being embarked for England, and it seems difficult, therefore, to understand the impatience of the Sultan to know what is already patent to all the world. There is, indeed, an explanation ; and though it is not quite agreeable it ought not, on that account, to be overlooked. We mentioned yesterday that a Vienna paper looked on the Sultan as the lever that would be employed by the Powers hostile to England to bring the Egyptian question once more before the European Areopagus. It is just possible that Abdul Hamid may be prompted by some Continental State to put a categorical demand to England, not so much for the purpose of eliciting information, which is hardly necessary, as to re-open the discussion. But, on the other hand, Turkey has quite sufficient interest in re-establishing the *status quo ante Arabi* as any other Power. It is true that the Control was not entirely to her liking ; but the Anglo-French combination from its inherent weakness, and the jealousy of the two Powers, was more favourable for the promotion of Turkish designs than the untrammelled predominance of England. It is most likely, therefore, that the Sultan is playing for his own hand, and is anxious to create difficulties of some sort. It would be impossible otherwise to understand how the interference of the Porte with some Armenian porters returning to Egypt could be elevated into a serious diplomatic incident. The baldness of the information conveyed in the telegram prevents any definite idea being formed of the real nature of Lord Dufferin's quarrel with the Sultan. The mere fact of a few Turkish subjects being arrested would hardly justify a sudden threat of breaking off diplomatic relations. The action of the Porte in this matter must be significant of hostile intrigues. These are, no doubt, the immediate danger against which Mr. Gladstone's Government must guard, and it will probably require all Lord Dufferin's proved ability to successfully cope with them. A telegram from Vienna to the *Standard* states that the British Government have promised the Khedive to permit recruiting in India for the Egyptian gendarmerie, provided it be under the command of British officers. We see no reason why the Khedive should not obtain recruits in India as well as in Albania, Switzerland, or elsewhere, but we fancy the Vienna telegram is no more than a shrewd guess. It is almost too probable to be authentic ; and had such an arrangement been come to the first information would scarcely have come from the Austrian capital. We very much doubt, however, whether the British Government would make a stipulation for British officers to command the gendarmerie. The appointment of Baker Pasha is a sufficient guarantee for the selection of subordinates, but an undertaking on behalf of British officers would be inconvenient, and is moreover just one of those formal engagements which England would do well to avoid. Sir Stafford Northcote has said what at once appears to be the best and the worst about Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy. No one will seriously deny that the war might have been avoided had Lord Granville been less amenable to the influence of M. Gambetta. But that phase of the question has been discussed, and cannot well be revived. The Conservatives failed to utilise the opportunity when it presented itself, and they will be disappointed if they imagine they can recall it to minimize the Liberal success. It will be more profitable for the Opposition to keep a critical eye on the diplomatic developments ; and unless the Government unexpectedly abandon the discretion they have hitherto displayed, Sir Stafford and his friends must trust to fortune for a chance.

THE embarkation of two regiments of native infantry which was to have taken place yesterday at Suez, is evidently the beginning of the end of the short and glorious Indian expedition to Egypt. General Macpherson and his staff will follow in a week, so that the Contingent will have returned to India before the end of the month. Whether a regiment or two of cavalry will remain behind as part of the force of 12,000 men which is to garrison the country is as yet doubtful ; but the division as a whole returns at once. Major Baring, as Minister of Finance, will rejoice at this, seeing that it is still a question whether the cost of the expedition is to be charged to the Indian exchequer, in spite of the remonstrances of the Indian Government. The pressing demand of the Sultan respecting the date of the withdrawal of all British troops from Egypt can scarcely occasion much embarrassment either to Lord Dufferin or the Government. The threat to appeal to the other Great Powers can, under existing circumstances, give rise to no uneasiness. The other Powers will have to be talked to in any case, and if they give trouble they will do so for their own purposes, and not in response to any appeal from the Porte. The parade of the British troops at Cairo yesterday to salute the Holy Carpet when being despatched to Mecca will probably be a source of much greater annoyance to the Cabinet than any diplomatic sulks on the part of Abdul Hamid and his Ministers. Exeter Hall will be rendered furious, and Mr. Gladstone, who used to be suspected of Romanism until he wrote the Vatican pamphlets to clear his character, will now be regarded as a Mussulman in disguise.

SAVINGS BANKS are among the most characteristic institutions of modern times. In England, America, and Australia they have taken their position as potent agencies in the scheme of national economy, while, as business concerns, their transactions are on a scale that till quite recently would have been deemed incredible. The principle was first introduced into India some twelve years ago, when the Government Savings Banks were established. Great results were expected in certain quarters from the introduction of an agency which had wrought such marvels in other countries ; but looking back at the reports for the last decade, it cannot be said that it has fulfilled these sanguine expectations. In 1881-82 the deposits of the District Savings Banks amounted to Rs. 17,85,081, of which sum about two-thirds were contributed by natives. This is a miserably small result compared with the amount of the deposits in a country like England ; and as the savings of a population of 250 millions, one million of rupees, it may at once be confessed, is disproportionate to the point of being ridiculous. The Government Savings Banks, if they are eventually to yield no more satisfactory results, must be held to have failed in attaining the object for which they were expressly intended, no matter what small amount of good they may have done locally and incidentally. Whatever they may do, under vigorous management, in the future, they have, so far, failed to reach the masses of the poor, who are the backbone and support of the kindred institutions in other countries. A consciousness of this failure doubtless it was which lead to the introduction of the later thriftborn agency of civilisation in the shape of a system of Post-office Savings Banks, of which greater things are naturally expected. The partial breakdown on the part of the Government Savings Banks was no proof that India was a sterile region from the point of view of the economist. It did not prove, that is, that the people were incurably thriftless ; but merely that the agency of the banks was ill-devised and inadequate. Something more extensive, and more easily accessible, was required, and a suitable medium for the new agency was found ready to hand in the existing machinery of the Post-office. The new scheme presented certain entirely novel features, the chief of which were the reduction of the minimum deposit from one rupee to four annas ; the liberty granted to a depositor to open as many accounts as he liked in the names of his children or others ; the privilege of withdrawing money once a week, instead of once a month ; and the guarantee of Government for the payment of interest on five rupees, or the multiples of that amount, at the rate of 3¾ per cent. yearly. These conditions, together with the fact that a greater number of local offices would be called into play, gave rise to hopes that at last a fair beginning would be made in India with the work of Savings Banks. The following table, furnished to us privately, will show what was actually done from April to the 29th of July last :—

Circle.	No. of Banks open.	Balance. Rs.	a.	p.
Bengal	41	2,72,033	13	1
Eastern Bengal	10	52,949	4	0
Behar	11	61,252	13	9
N. W. Provinces	38	1,54,098	10	3
Oudh	12	36,611	0	9
Punjab	36	1,50,604	1	4
Madras	33	92,783	1	0
Central Provinces	25	79,456	9	11
Assam	12	39,692	12	0
British Burmah	16	29,078	2	0
Central India	6	19,827	0	6
Rajputana	2	14,782	8	0
Sindh	2	2,204	4	0
	244	Rs. 10,05,374	0	7

The omission of Bombay from this list is significant, but we are not in a position to explain why the province in which Savings Banks have the best chance of success should be unrepresented. There are peculiarities in the table which might suggest an interesting comparison of the characteristics of the various provinces. But until something more is known as to the working of the system, it would profit little to speculate on these results. It is enough to remark that the new scheme has made an excellent start, and that its operations, maintained at their present rate, will put those of the older undertaking completely in the shade. There can be little doubt that this success has been mainly due to the lowering of the amount which is received in deposit. Certainly the fact that the Post-office is more accessible than the old banks, which are worked in connection with the Presidency Banks and District Currency Offices, is also certain to have a decided influence on the prospects of the new venture. But the central condition of the whole scheme, and that which is calculated to bring in a rich harvest is the lowering of the deposit. This reform is in keeping with the practice prevailing in Europe, and wherever it has been introduced it has had the effect of immediately swelling the volume of business. It is not merely that the aggregate deposits are increased, but the number of depositors is augmented almost in the ratio of the reduction, and this is, after all, the supreme consideration. Savings Banks have no occasion to boast of large balances ; but they may well be congratulated on the number of those whom they have brought under their beneficent sway. The Penny Savings Banks in England have done more good in this way than it is possible to calculate ; and in India, where the bulk of the population is so exceedingly poor, the crowning effort of benevolent administration in this direction might well be the institution of banks that would receive one-anna deposits. The golden rule in these undertakings would seem to be—the smaller the deposit the larger the number of depositors.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a contemporary recommends as a substitute for flogging in jail a punishment devised by Dr. Chamarette, the superintendent of the Yeotmal Prison. It appears that the district jails in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts are not provided with solitary cells. It has, therefore, been found difficult to discover a method of punishment which could effectually replace the rattan. Dr. Chamarette, last year, "resorted to the device of making prisoners grind corn in a standing position, the mill-stones being on a raised platform." The results were entirely satisfactory. We fully agree with the correspondent that the infliction of severe and disagreeable tasks is a more profitable, and more humane method of punishing jail offences than the indiscriminate use of the rattan, and quite as effective. We may cite on this point the experiences of the superintendent of the Moulmein jail, as recorded in the last Jail Report of British Burmah ; and they are the more appropriate because they deal practically with the question of solitary confinement, which seems to commend itself to the prison authorities of the Berars. Dr. Sinclair, the superintendent at Moulmein, was, in the words of the Report, "the most opposed to the curtailment of Superintendents' powers of flogging," but he, nevertheless, "reduced his recorded punishments during the last six months of the year (1881) to 345 and 87 corporal punishments as compared with 1,163 and 75 corporal punishments during the first six months. This has been done," the Report goes on to say, "by putting prisoners who gave trouble on the tread-mill. This, although quite legitimate, is not a sanctioned punishment and was not so recorded." As a matter of fact, therefore, the punishments were not fewer, but the rattan was expunged from the list of correctives, and the discipline of the jail was none the worse for it. It is interesting to read Dr. Sinclair's own remarks on the subject : "Penal diet and solitary confinement," he writes, "being ineffective had to be restricted, or almost entirely given up as forms of punishment, for had I continued them my numbers would have greatly exceeded last year's. In place of these I substituted a daily task of from 6,000 to 10,000 feet on the tread-mill, so that I have but 86 recorded punishments for the last third of the year, as compared with 1,422 for the preceding two-thirds. It must not be understood that punishments are fewer now than formerly, as such would not be correct. The form only has been altered. Tobacco is as much prized as ever, and much more of it finds its way into jail, as friends know that the consequences of a discovery are not so serious as they used to be. The possession of tobacco seems a trifling offence ; but almost anything will be done by a convict for a bit of the coveted weed, and I know from experience that no punishment will deter them from having it, and am glad therefore that flogging in this connection has been stopped. Till I was able to introduce remedies, however, the flooding of the prison with tobacco and money, mostly supplied by the friends of local prisoners, caused endless worry and anxiety." We have already said that there was no appreciable diminution of the number of offences during the period that the rattan was partially superseded, but it is strong evidence against the continuance of flogging in jail to know that its partial suppression was attended by no increase in the variety of offences for which it has hitherto been believed to be an invaluable specific. The Inspector-General of Jails in Burmah puts the case very clearly when, commenting on the great reduction in the amount of flogging, he says :—"The history of the past year indicates tolerably clearly that it is possible and will hereafter, when other punishments have been sanctioned and introduced, be much easier to preserve discipline and punish offences without having recourse to corporal punishment to anything like the extent considered absolutely necessary in former years."

THE stir created among the Mussulmans by the advent of the Salvation Army has been much greater than was anticipated by anyone. The Moulvies in Bombay show great activity in preaching and exhorting, and holy men are continually arriving from other parts of India to see that Sheitan secures no unfair advantage. Amongst others, a Moulvie from Calcutta is busily engaged in the controversial Crescentade, and he is working miracles in such numbers that hundreds upon hundreds flock to his ministrations. The Null Bazaar is the favourite scene of his efforts. He breathes a holy word upon a little water, and then the fluid cures blindness and lameness and all other ailments in a fashion that leaves Holloway's Ointment nowhere. On the other hand, we receive from sympathisers with the Salvationists many earnest protests against the tyranny of the police in interfering with the music and marchings of the Army. We are ourselves taken severely to task for subordinating the spiritual regeneration for 250,000,000 of people to such a paltry consideration as the avoidance of a riot or two. We have been asked to get up a public subscription for the Army as a testimony against the "persecution" of that force by the police. There can be no doubt that both sides have got into a state of considerable excitement. So long as the public peace does not suffer, there is no great harm in this, perhaps, but we doubt if it will lead to any particular good. The Hindus and the Parsees take the matter more philosophically than the Mussulmans ; they are inclined to laugh where the followers of the Prophet get angry.

WE are sorry to hear of the death, at Suez, of Mr. Wahab, the companion of Mr. Colquhoun in the recent adventurous journey from Canton to Burmah. Mr. Wahab was attacked with dysentery on the way while much reduced by the necessity imposed by circumstances of continually marching on foot through hilly country. Seven hundred miles were covered in forty-one consecutive days, the result being that Mr. Wahab could march no further, and had to be carried in a palanquin. It was hoped that the subsequent rest and the sea voyage home would re-establish his strength, but this hope, unfortunately, has not been realised.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

THE Egyptian "rebellion"—as it has failed, we must now all call it by that name—has collapsed after the first vigorous blow struck by the English army. Arabi's position at Tel-el-Kebir was stormed on Wednesday morning, and yesterday evening the English advance guard entered Cairo, and all idea of offering further resistance to our arms had been abandoned by the military party at every station in Egypt. It is needless to say that this result was foreseen as inevitable by everyone who knows the country and the people ; and Sir Garnet Wolseley's plan of operations was only subjected to hostile criticism, because many competent critics believed that he might with the greatest ease have attacked and defeated Arabi at Kafr-ed-Dowar a month ago, and so have put there and then an end to the war. It must, however, be conceded that an English victory at Kafr-ed-Dowar would not necessarily have been so decisive as the one gained at Tel-el-Kebir, where the victorious army was within easy reach of Zagazig and Cairo, and could at once grasp the control of the main arteries of communication and political life in Egypt. Moreover, Sir Garnet's plan had the advantage of placing beyond a doubt, at the outset, the safety of the Suez Canal. Possibly, the over-zealous worshippers of the British general seek to prove too much when they tell us that he had calculated almost to a day before he left this country when and where he would destroy the enemy's army. Such extreme nicety of calculation implied a contempt for the generalship of Arabi and the courage of his troops, which subsequent events have indeed shown to be well-founded, but which takes away from the glory of the triumph that has been achieved. Yet England may well be proud of the general and the soldiers who won the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. The night march of our men across the desert and the attack at sunrise would have been impossible for any army not composed of remarkably brave and well-disciplined troops ; and there can be no doubt that Sir Garnet put the courage of his men to the severest proof when he ordered them to reserve their fire and carry the enemy's entrenched position at the point of the bayonet. The serious losses suffered by the Highlanders, on whom the brunt of the fighting fell show what a difficult task it would have been for our army to carry the position if the Egyptians had not been taken completely by surprise. Such an action could only have been fought against a contemptible enemy who kept no proper outposts and had no real knowledge of war ; but Sir Garnet Wolseley displayed true generalship in estimating the fighting powers of the Arabists at exactly what they were worth. His skill in organizing victory is still more conclusively shown in the excellence of the arrangements made for following up the capture of Tel-el-Kebir with a promptitude and vigour that would leave the enemy no time to rally. Many British victories have been spoilt by sluggishness in pursuing the beaten enemy. But in the present campaign the British cavalry, of whom Wellington used to say that they never did him any good, but were always getting into trouble, have been handled with rare determination and judgment. A military man who served in the Afghan war tells me that there exists an eager and wholesome rivalry between the two Cavalry Brigadiers, Baker Russell and Wilkinson, and to this spirit of emulation may perhaps in some measure be ascribed the success of the forced marches on Zagazig and Belbeis. But the Commander-in-Chief may fairly claim the chief share of credit for seeing that the time had come when he might break up his small army and convert his victory into a conquest by seizing the chief strategical points in the country before the enemy could recover from his dismay. No victory has ever had larger or more immediate results ; and, whatever our prejudices may have been against Sir Garnet Wolseley, we are bound to acknowledge that he has shown military genius of a high order in executing as well as in conceiving the plan of the Egyptian campaign.

England, then, has now secured possession of Egypt ; and the question is, what will she do with it ? Alone she has made the conquest, for even the signing of the military convention with Turkey has been put off till to-morrow, by which time the Khedive will no doubt have re-entered his capital of Cairo amidst the acclamations of his faithful subjects—as they used to say in the *Moniteur* whenever a restoration took place in France. Once the legitimate ruler of the country has been replaced on his throne, and all armed opposition to his rule has ceased, no excuse will remain for the military intervention of Turkey, and it is probable that the troops waiting for orders at Suda Bay will be recalled to Constantinople. But no relaxation is visible yet in the despatch of fresh troops and stores from this country for our expeditionary force, and, setting aside party considerations, we may fairly hope that the English Government is prepared to act in Egypt on the principle, *Beati possidentes.* It is curious to note the eagerness of all the Continental Governments and newspapers to congratulate us on our success, and to encourage one another with assurances that England is much too disinterested not to share the fruits of her victories with all Europe. But there is at least one nation which one may hope will be left out in the cold, whatever distribution of the spoils may be made. I mean Italy, the meanest and most grasping of all the European Powers, and the most malignant in her spiteful attacks on the English people and army. This Power has too long lived and thriven on the quarrels of the really great nations of Europe, and it is time she received a lesson as to her true position in the world. France has behaved much better than Italy, but it is clear from the articles in the leading French newspapers that she expects to be rewarded for her benevolent neutrality by the reconstitution of the Anglo-French Control in Egypt as it existed before the war. Unfortunately, Lord Granville has committed himself by hasty talk about the *status quo ante Arabi* and respect for the wishes of the European Conference. It may be taken for granted that the Conference will try to put the curb on English power in Egypt—the German and Russian papers already dwell on the parallel case in which the isolated action of Russia was restrained by the Treaty of Berlin—and the agency of French co-operation will be a convenient check for Europe to apply. But England may easily frustrate such a scheme by a self-denying ordinance of her own. If she declares that she thinks the time has come when the Egyptians may be trusted to manage their own finances, and when the places held by Englishmen may with a few exceptions be given to natives, France cannot insist on sending back to Egypt the swarm of French administrators who have hitherto made a comfortable living out of the Egyptian peasantry. If Europe turns angry, and threatens to apply the principle that nothing shall be done in Egypt without her authority, it may be well to remind her that England cannot be coerced so easily as Russia was. The singularity of our position in Egypt is that, for the first time since that country ceased to be a province of the Roman Empire, the Europeans who have conquered it are masters by sea as well as by land. It is obvious that, if Egypt is to belong to the European system at all, it can only be effectually guarded by the leading maritime Power, for no other State can rely on getting access to the country at all seas[illegible] whatever may be the political complications existing in Europe. England, therefore, has the sole legitimate title to rule Egypt, and if Europe wishes to dispute that title, the English must first be deprived of their supremacy at sea, a task which united Europe would hardly venture to take upon herself. After all, too, no other Power knows what is wanted in Egypt, or is able to supply it. England's only interests are to keep the highway for international traffic free and to give Egypt an honest and capable Government, and these interests are identical with those of the whole world. After what has happened, we may presume that all the guns of the Egyptian artillery will be removed to London, and that that force, in which the sole strength of the native army consisted, will be dissolved. The Khedive will be reinstalled, and an English force will remain in the country for at least six months to protect him. Such points, too, as Suez, Ismailia, and Port Said, should be left for a number of years as material guarantees in the hands of England to ensure the freedom of traffic through the Canal. A settlement of this kind would injure no foreign interests, and would show extreme moderation on our part. My own preference, of course, would be for the establishment of a permanent English protectorate in Egypt ; but this is out of the question. It is satisfactory to know that the railways are intact, and that the material resources of the country are uninjured by the war. A rebound of prosperity may now fairly be looked for.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is an Irishman—I see the *World* says he began life in a surveyor's office in Dublin, but one who knows him well assures me that he was apprenticed to a publisher's firm in Sackville-street—and it must have given him great satisfaction to be able to single out the Royal Irish Regiment for mention in his despatch on account of their conspicuous dash in assailing the Tel-el-Kebir entrenchments. This deserved compliment will be gratefully appreciated by the Irish nation, and will help to sooth the troubled waters still remaining after the storm of political agitation has blown over. I suppose that Sir Garnet will go as Commander-in-Chief to Ireland when the next vacancy occurs, unless he is sent to succeed Lord Napier at Gibraltar. His appointment at the Horse Guards has been filled up ; and, if he gets a peerage, as he probably will, for Egypt, he will require a lucrative appointment to enable him to support his new dignity. But I hope that he will have occupation enough provided for him, during the next two or three years at all events, as the adviser-in-chief of the Khedive and the real administrator of Egypt.

The position of the English Ministry must be greatly strengthened by the brilliant success of our arms in Egypt. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. W. S. Blunt, and Mr. Bradlaugh may grumble at Mr. Gladstone's Jingoism, and I agree with them that the present Ministry is a Ministry of false pretences, but the English nation only looks at results ; and, if Mr. Gladstone will but exert that Scottish shrewdness of which he possesses a large share, in tenaciously sticking to what he has got in Egypt, without letting himself be disturbed by fantastical scruples about not asserting British interests because they may have an element of selfishness in them, he may remain Prime Minister of England till the day of his death.

This has been a most exciting week for sportsmen as well as for politicians. Archer's unexpected victory with Dutch Oven in the St. Leger has placed the famous jockey on a pinnacle of emin[illegible] where Sir Garnet Wolseley is his only rival. Such an unpleasant surprise for the backers of favourites in the great Doncaster race has not been experienced for many a year. Two great international matches will also be disposed of this week, that between the English and American rifle teams at Creedmoor, which seems to be a certain win for our men, and the boat-race at Putney between the Hillside crew and a four of members of the Thames Club. I am sorry to miss the latter match, which is to be rowed to-day, but I am staying down at Eastbourne for a week or two. The Australians are playing their last match but one this week. They have had a most successful and profitable season, and have probably done better this year than last, though it is said that in 1881 each man of the eleven ma[illegible] £600 after all expenses were paid. No. w[illegible] they play so well, when reputation br[illegible] them such good fortune. Their visits ha[illegible] much good by putting our cricketers on th[illegible] showing the necessity for better org[illegible] has been cared for of late years [illegible] rescuing cricket from the risk[illegible] the more effeminate game of [illegible]

ADVICE TO MOTHERS [illegible] rest by a sick child suffer[illegible] teeth ? Go at once to a chemi[illegible] WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP[illegible] sufferer immediately. It is pe[illegible] sant to the taste, it produces nat[illegible] ing the child from pain, and the li[illegible] bright as a button." It soothes th[illegible] gums, allays all pain, relieves win[illegible] and is the best known remedy for d[illegible] whether arising from teething or [illegible] Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold [illegible] everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [illegible] Anglo-American Drug Company, Lim[illegible] road, London.

[illegible] with financial assistance from the [illegible] Government of Maharashtra [illegible] on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RETURN OF THE INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 5, Morning.

The 20th Bengal and 29th Bombay Native Infantry will embark on board the Serapis at Suez to-day for India.

General Macpherson and his Staff will embark on the 14th inst.

The embarkation of the British troops for home commences to-day, and will go on continuously until completed.

The British troops at Cairo will parade to-day for the purpose of saluting the "Holy Carpet," previous to its leaving for Mecca.

General the Hon. J. C. Dormer has replaced Sir J[illegible] Adye as Chief of the Staff during the absence of [illegible] latter in England.

ARABI PASHA.

The *Times* publishes a telegram to-day from Egypt, stating that documentary proofs exist of Arabi's complicity in the massacres at Alexandria.

DEATH OF MR. WAHAB.

Mr. Wahab, who accompanied Mr. Colquhoun in his travels from China to Burmah, died at Suez yesterday, on his way home.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.

A number of Armenian porters returning from Egypt, having been arrested by the orders of the Porte, were released after Earl Dufferin threatened the rupture of diplomatic relations.

The Sultan is pressing Earl Dufferin for a reply to his inquiry as to the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt, as otherwise His Majesty will appeal to the Powers.

SPEECH BY SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

At a Conservative meeting held yesterday at Glasgow, Sir Stafford Northcote made a speech in which he said that the war in Egypt was unnecessary and therefore unjustifiable, and was due to Mr. Gladstone's dawdling policy at the outset of the Egyptian difficulty. He admitted that the success which had attended our arms had placed the Liberal Government on the top wave of popularity, but he anticipated that a great reaction would set in when their policy came to be discussed.

THE EGYPTIAN GENDARMERIE.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Vienna, stating that the British Government has promised the Khedive to permit recruiting in India for the Egyptian gendarmerie, provided it be officered by British officers.

THE RETURN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5

The whole of the Indian troops return at once under orders from the War Office—an economical measure if England pays war expenses.

THE BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 5.

A fair attendance of military officers witnessed the opening of the new rifle-ranges this morning. Mrs. Payn fired the first shot, resulting in a bull's eye. The arrangements are remarkably good, and the ranges admirably adapted for successful rifle-shooting.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 5.

The *Rangoon Gazette* reports the arrival of the Embassy in Mandalay, and its public reception with the Viceroy's gifts, with all honour and respect, in the Palace.

DACOITY ON THE BURMESE FRONTIER.

Dacoities on the frontier have been put down; four leaders were killed and sixty men captured. [illegible] he servant of the late Yeamoung [illegible] mption of the royal title [illegible] of followers. They took [illegible]win, whose governor absconded, and has now been sent in irons to Mandalay to answer for his misconduct.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

At to-day's Council the Punjab University Bill was passed. The Hon. Sir C. Aitchison paid a high compliment to the steady perseverance and magnanimity displayed by the promoters since the first establishment of the institution, and also complimented Doctor Leitner on the success achieved by himself and his colleagues. The Hon. Mr. Ilbert fully sympathised with the movement, but doubted whether Oriental literature, in its present condition, is fully capable of teaching physical science. H. E. the Viceroy expressed his satisfaction that the Bill had been passed during his Viceroyalty. Eulogising the public spirit displayed by the native Chiefs of the Punjab, he wished the institution increased prosperity. The University being unlike other Indian universities—the creation not of the law, but of the people—it had been raised to a higher status than other universities, differing from them in many material respects, and constituted on the model of English universities.

The Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1871, on the motion of the Hon. Major Baring, was referred back to the Select Committee for further amendment of the clauses relating to silver bullion, which had not been considered yet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Assam arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado left here for Calcutta, Madras and Columbo, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 5, 12-4 m. P.M.

French mail-steamer Oxus; from China, arrived last evening.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed irregular. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4⅝

The Manchester market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7
40's Mule Twist	0-10
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82⅞
4½ per cent. do.	88¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99⅞
Bar Silver	51⅝

Arrival—Bridgewater.
Departure—Thessaly.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 4.

At 10 p.m.	77·6

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5.

" 6 a.m.	75·3
" 10 a.m.	83·3
" 2 p.m.	84·1
" 4 p.m.	83·5

It is satisfactory to see from the latest district reports that cholera is rapidly dying out in all parts of the Presidency. The total number of deaths from this disease reported during the week ended on the 4th inst. was only 35. In the Satara district, where there has been a very heavy cholera mortality throughout the monsoon months, there were only 20 deaths; in Kaira 5; in Ahmednagar and Sholapur 4 each: and in Nasik and Kaladgi 1 each.

Official district reports as to the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout the Bombay Presidency down to the 4th inst. have been published. The crops are reported "good" almost everywhere, but there are one or two exceptions to the general prosperity. These arise [illegible]fly from the ravages of insects, insufficient [illegible]fall being complained of in part of one dis[illegible] only, namely, in the Halar division of [illegible] The chief enemies of the cultivators [illegible] which have caused, and continue [illegible] damage in parts of Khan[illegible] [illegible]oona, and Ahmednagar. It [illegible] divisions of the last-[illegible] are Kopargaon, San[illegible] [illegible] the crops were so short [illegible]ks had to be undertaken [illegible] number of cattle perished, [illegible]itants migrated to other [illegible]est had proved more plenti[illegible] [illegible]ued to fall in heavy showers [illegible]e date in some parts of the [illegible]d slight damage to the standing [illegible]nd Dharwar, being especially [illegible]ng jowari. In Sind there are [illegible]orms are doing some damage [illegible] the Kurrachee and Hyderabad districts. The kharif harvest has been commenced in most parts, and preparations for the rabi sowing are in progress. From Dharwar it is reported that cotton sowing is nearly completed, and the young plants are in good condition.

Regarding the cotton crop, Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. inform us that they have received the following information from their Dhollera correspondent:—"I have just arrived back from Ranpur; the crops are looking very well indeed, and the general belief is in a large crop. The Bhall as well as Jallawar and Kattywar promise an unusually heavy crop."

The Rev. Mr. Lewis, chaplain of Neemuch, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

Every year the Hyderabad Government charters a steamer for the passage of pilgrims who desire to make the Haj, but are too poor to pay the passage-money. Tickets are issued free of charge. This year the Nizam presented the pilgrims with a considerable sum of money. Three hundred of these pilgrims sailed from Bombay on the 2nd instant in the s.s. Shelley, in medical charge of Hakeem Goolam Dastjier, one of the old pupils of the medical college at Hyderabad, and in general charge of the Government Kafila Salar, or leader of pilgrim caravan, by name Bahadur Ali Khan.

The New Dispensation begs "Major" Tucker and friends to go over to Calcutta. The *Indian Daily News* sincerely trusts that they will find that Bombay possesses superior attractions to the City of Palaces.

The ill-feeling engendered by the recent riots at Salem is not dead yet. The *Madras Mail's* correspondent writes on 1st October:—I visited the demolished mosque yesterdayat S hevapett, which is guarded by twenty men of the Malabar Reserve Police, under the Reserve Inspector. The Mahomedans feel uneasy at the sight of the ruins, and I heard one of several who were standing there yesterday, exclaim, "The Hindus have destroyed the house of Allah, but we will yet exterminate their very name from this land."

News has been received in Calcutta that the steamer British King, which got on shore when going down the Hooghly, but floated off the next day and proceeded, has put into Galle with two compartments full of water.

An interesting descriptive roll is published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* of fourteen convicts who escaped from Port Blair. Thirteen out of the fourteen were life convicts, their offences being chiefly murder and dacoity. The fourteenth, a Burman, convicted of murder, was sentenced to eleven years' transportation in June, 1875, so that he had only four years longer to serve. The whole fourteen appear to have got off together, the date of escape in each case being the 23rd July last.

The following rules for admission to the higher appointments in the Revenue Branch of the public Service in Sind are published:—In future all vacant appointments in the grade of Head Munshi, Mukhtyarkar, and Deputy Collector will be filled up from the following classes only:—(1) Graduates of any University who become qualified under these rules; (2) Government servants in the Revenue or kindred departments who pass the departmental examinations required by these rules before the 31st December, 1887; (3) Experienced servants of Government of proved merit and ability, whose age and ignorance of English may prevent their passing the prescribed examinations.

A correspondent whose well-known initials "A. O. H." will be easily recognised as those of one of the leading supporters of the Theosophical Society in India, writes to an up-country paper to press the advantages of vegetarianism upon public attention. He says:—

A large proportion of the community are, however, already more or less out of health. They are not ill enough perhaps to take leave, but still they are not really well. They do not sleep perfectly quiet, refreshing sleep. When they wake in the morning, their mouths are, more or less, dry; the tongue furred. There is some trouble with the digestive machine; in some it runs too rapidly, in others it works too slow; there is no buoyant sensation of health on rising; no feeling that in the bright cool early morning it is happiness merely to live; little things fret and worry them, they easily lose their tempers, and actually quarrel with their husbands and wives, and abuse or (tell it not in Simla!) beat their servants. Their memory is not what it was—they find a great difficulty in learning anything new, especially new languages. They have no longer the energy of which they once were proud, but feel chiefly inclined to let everything slide. Off and on things all wear a gloomy aspect to them. This or that seems bent on going wrong."

All these and numerous other and more serious evils "A. O. H." ascribes to the common practice of Europeans in India of eating wrong food and too much food. His advice to all and sundry is to "give up animal food, flesh and fowl. Certainly, I would add fish and eggs also, though these two latter are *less* injurious; and let them *rigidly* limit the quantity both of solid and liquid food that they consume." For the average European gentleman in India, "doing no hard bodily labour, walking four to six miles a day, or riding eight or ten," "A. O. H." calculates, broadly, that "from 12 to 14 ounces of bread, butter, oatmeal or lentils, vegetables, and fruit, and from 16 to 20 ounces of water, tea, and milk, according to season and climate, during each 24 hours, will usually be found to be sufficient." "A. O. H." used to be of the unbelievers, (in vegetarianism) himself, and he writes from personal experience when he recommends it to Europeans generally in this country. He does not anticipate that much attention will be paid to his recommendation, but trusts that possibly here and there one may be found to give it a six months' trial.

The Postmaster-General of Bengal has just made an example of nine of his clerks who are suspected of high treason in having communicated the secrets of the Post-office to the press. The *Englishman* says:—"It seems that for some time the Postmaster-General has noticed (no one else has, we are sure) valuable and important fragments of postal news, couched in Babu English, appearing in newspapers, such as, 'Our respected Postmaster-General has gone to Dumdum for purpose of inspections,' or, 'We hear it is in contemplation to wash white the cieling of the Presidency Postmaster,' or, 'Baboo Ram Chunder Bose, well known as having failed at the last Entrance examination, has been appointed a clerk in the money-order office.' Mr. James smiled at these effusions, testifying as they did to the importance of his department. But he was horrified one day at seeing his demi-official letters to Simla, proposing, we believe, that village postmen should be made to breakfast before 6 a.m., and that a new Savings Bank should be opened in Howrah, had been pried into and their sacred contents divulged. More in sorrow than in anger he called together the clerks who had had access to the documents, and warned them that if they did not reveal the traitor they would be, if not hanged and quartered, at least relegated to such salubrious places as Chittagong or Malda. The clerks professed their innocence They besought our hard-hearted contemporaries to divulge the name of the informer, but their prayers were ineffectual. We are not sure that Madame Blavatsky was not applied to; but all was in vain. The secret has been kept as completely as that of Junius; so, with a stoicism worthy of the original Junius, Mr. James has carried out his threat of sending his clerks away."

The *Athenæum*:—Mr. Jardine, the Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah, has recently published some much-needed notes on Burmese Buddhist law. The only translation of a Buddhist law book extant is Richardson's "Damalhat," which is confused in its arrangement. Most of the "Damalhat" moreover, is completely antiquated, the work having evidently been written for a nation somewhat similar in its character and traditions to the tribes for which the Mosaic law was laid down.

Messrs. Cook & Co., the tourist agents, issued the following notice with reference to the reports of the disturbed state of Syria:—"Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son have received letters by every mail from their salaried representatives in Palestine assuring them that there has not been the slightest trouble between the natives and Christians, and they are in no fear of any trouble arising."

Regarding the state of affairs in Korea, the *Japan Herald* of 31st August states:—Attention is still concentrated on Korean affairs, but so far everything is apparently proceeding satisfactorily. Mr. Hanabusa, with his guard, has reached Seoul, the capital, and has been amicably received. He has formulated his demands, which appear of a moderate nature, but up to our latest dates from that country no answer had then been returned. The number of Japanese troops at present in Korea is said to be nearly 2,000, but a much larger force is ready to be despatched in case of necessity. The sole disturbing element would appear to be the contemplated interference of China. Some Chinese men-of-war and troops are already in Korea, and by advices received from Tientsin, &c., more are to be sent at once. It is, however, expressly stated that they are to protect the King against the anti-foreign party. Meanwhile, the Government has prohibited the despatch of all code and cipher telegrams between the different places in Japan, which, as it is applicable to messages between foreigners as well as natives, has caused much annoyance. The *China Mail* of Sept. 15 states:—The capture and removal of the Korean Regent by China has taken away a great element of danger in the settlement of the Korean question. The step, though a peculiar one, has made matters move much more smoothly than they would otherwise have done.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Shanghai, September 7, to the London papers, states that the difficulty between Japan and Corea has been arranged. The latter has agreed to pay compensation to the Japanese Government to the amount of £500,000, and to the relatives of the Japanese Government who were killed in the insurrection in July the sum of £50,000. Other telegrams give the sums as dollars, and not pounds.

Peter A. C. O'Farrell, the man who attempted to shoot Dr. Goold, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, was charged with the offence before the magistrates on the 1st September. In his defence, he virulently attacked the Archbishop, and sought to make out that after the revolver went off once accidentally, he purposely fired wide of Dr. Goold in order to frighten him. The utmost that he had been guilty of was, he contended, unlawfully wounding. To prove that he had gone to Brighton in order to take his own life, O'Farrell read a letter addressed to the "Coroner of Melbourne," which was found in his pocket when he was arrested. The Bench committed accused for trial on the capital charge, and refused to accept bail.

The Victorian Government are going to risk working their railways without guarding them with fences. It is estimated that the cost of erecting fences, gates at crossings, &c., amounts to £400 a mile, or as much as it takes to equip the lines with rolling stock. Hitherto, the practice of fencing-in State railways has been rigidly followed, and the expense of maintaining gatekeepers at street and road crossings amounts to £40,000 a year. In New Zealand fencing has been partially discarded, and in South Australia gatekeepers are dispensed with in some districts and the crossings left open. All the New South Wales lines are fenced.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that Lieutenant Noel, of the Rifleman, on the Pacific Station, has been tried by court-martial, for writing to the Admiralty reporting the unfitness of his Commander for his position. Lieutenant Noel has been dismissed his ship, and the witnesses he brought forward in support of his charges have been "severely reprimanded." Commander Mayow is known throughout the service as a thorough sailor, an excellent officer, and a good fellow all round.

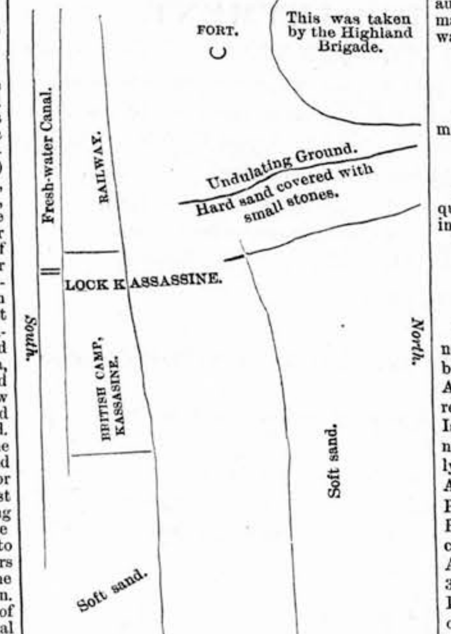
THE LAST OF THE FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ZAGAZIG, Sept. 19.

There are detachments of native troops at Nefiche, three miles from Ismailia, at Maggai, ten miles from Ismailia, at Mahareta, two miles further on, at Maxhama, and at Kassassin, twenty-five miles from Ismailia. At this last place our troops assembled on the 9th instant. There were about 9,000 men of all arms in camp when it was attacked on that day by Arabi, at 5-30 a.m., with a mixed force of about 15,000 men and thirty guns. The enemy actually shelled our camp, and some indignation was expressed at this, as it shows we kept no look-out. The explanation given is that our picquets had just been withdrawn. Arabi advanced his iron-clad train, if, indeed, it deserves that name, as it is simply a train with some pieces upon it. The enemy shelled the camp, the shell falling amongst the tents of the 60th Rifles. Luckily the regiment had just moved out across the railway, so no damage was done. Moreover, very few of Arabi's shells exploded. We returned the enemy's fire with some heavy guns stationed at the Lock-gate (Fresh-water Canal), *i. e.*, head-quarters. We had also a twenty-pounder and a Krupp gun (taken from Arabi previously), which were fired from an earthwork made by us on the right of the railway line. These guns were worked by blue-jackets under the command of Lieutenant Purvis, Royal Marine Artillery, R. N., who was the only person wounded of his party. Little or no damage was done to the train, which advanced and retired under the fire. Our fire, however, checked the enemy's infantry and caused them a heavy loss, as was seen from the number of dead left by them. This loss we only discovered when we advanced on the 13th instant. The enemy took all their wounded and several of their killed away with them in the train. Only one troop of our cavalry, the 13th Bengal, got up with the enemy. The troop in question was under the command of Colonel Pennington, and did grand service. We captured four guns, two of which stand to the credit of the Marines. The 60th Rifles and Royal Marines suffered most in this encounter. Our loss was 49 wounded and 10 killed. Our troops did exceedingly well, considering they were nearly, if not quite, surprised. General Willis was in command during this affair. Sir Garnet Wolseley was at Ismailia, and did not get on to the ground till nearly 11 o'clock, half an hour after the fight was over. Our troops returned to camp shortly after 1 o'clock p.m.

The 10th, 11th, and 12th were busy days, but there was no fighting. Troops arrived hourly, and stores and ammunition came in by rail and by Fresh-water Canal. A reconnaissance was made by Sir Garnet with the Cavalry Division, and I understand that nearly all the generals were present. At 3 p.m. orders were given to pack up, and the infantry left at 6, the artillery following almost immediately. The cavalry left at midnight. I give you here a rough sketch of the position:—



I was on the right, so I know nothing of what took place on the left and at the centre. The severe fighting was on the right. The Indian Contingent were on the left of our left—that is, the south bank of the Canal. They did good service, but had only a small share of the fighting, as the Arabs gave way when they saw their strongest position carried by the Highland bayonets. An iron-clad train was sent down the railway line, having on board a forty-pounder and a Krupp gun, manned by blue-jackets. They waited till daylight about three miles from our camp, so as to allow the infantry to go on ahead. This gun did good service in shelling the enemy's position. At 4-30 a.m. on the 13th the Arabs opened a very heavy but ill-directed fire upon our infantry, who succeeded in getting within 120 yards of the enemy before being seen. The enemy kept a bad look-out, and had no advance picquets. Our Highlanders were ordered to fix bayonets, and not to fire. I was on the left rear of the Highlanders, and could not therefore see the charge made by our fellows, but I heard their tremendous cheer and the music of their pipes. The enemy's fire barely lasted for twenty minutes, and went over the heads of our men. Their Krupp guns were elevated too much to do damage to a foe so near, and we consequently got off cheaper than we should have done had the attack been made later. I was in the fort and ditches taken by the Highlanders, and I saw over two hundred lying dead, nearly all bayonetted. The sight was an awful one. Our loss was small, considering the strength of the place we had to take. One train with Arabi in it got off clear, but the other was captured. Our force pushed on at once; the Indian Contingent to Zagazig. Sir H. Macpherson arrived there with his staff and about 80 sowars, and the garrison of 400 Arabs fled. A train was about to start from that place, but a Staff Officer shot the driver, so the whole of the rolling stock fell into our hands. Sir Garnet pushed on with the cavalry, the infantry following as fast as possible. The people received us well at Zagazig, and supplies were plentiful. A few Italians and Frenchmen remained at Zagazig throughout the business. Arabi's force is now completely routed. There is, however, a report that 5,000 men are holding out at Tantah, and that a similar force is still at Damietta. All the British transports have been ordered to Alexandria, and the Indian transports to Suez. Railway communication is now open, and a passenger train has been running since yesterday. The working of the main line traffic was handed over to the Egyptian Railway people yesterday.

P.S.—The force at Tantah has since surrendered without firing a shot.

MILITARY NEWS.

We hear of a strange occurrence which took place last month on the road from Sattara to Poona, at a distance of about twenty miles from the latter place. It appears that an escort of a Naik and three privates of the 20th Regt. N. I. were escorting a deserter from the 4th Rifles, who had been captured and was being forwarded to Ahmednuggur. When the escort with their prisoner arrived at the place of encampment for the day, the latter, on an urgent pretext, was released from his bonds. Suddenly stooping down, he seized a grasscutter's knife, and with it made a savage attack on the Naik of the escort, whom he wounded severely on the neck and right arm. The Naik, to save his own life, levelled his rifle and shot his assailant dead. The Naik's wounds, which were severe, were looked to, and as soon as possible he was sent in to the Civil Hospital, Poona, where he is rapidly recovering.

The retirement of Colonel Malcolmson, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, and Commandant of the late 3rd Sind Horse, is gazetted. Colonel Malcolmson, it will be remembered, was court-martialed for alleged misconduct at Maiwand, but succeeded in refuting the charges against him. He served as Acting Brigade Major of Artillery and Adjutant of the Bombay Horse Artillery with the Rajputana Field Division under Major-General Sir H. G. Roberts, K. C. B., at the siege and capture by assault of Kotah and pursuit of the garrison under Colonel Owen; was present at the battle of the Bunass and the pursuit of the rebels ending in the cavalry affair at the Khooshana, during which time he acted as orderly officer to Brigadier Honner, C. B., and had his charger wounded in two places by sabre-cuts (medal and clasp). He retires from the 1st October with a pension of £821-12 and a bonus of eighteen months' staff salary, Rs. 12,600.

The retirements of Lieut.-Col. H. Phillips, Staff Corps, and 2nd-in-command, Poona Horse, and of Lieut.-Col. E. G. Jenkins Staff Corps, and 2nd-in-Command 1st Bombay Lancers, are gazetted. Lieut.-Col. Phillips served with the Persian Expeditionary Force in 1857, at the bombardment and capture of the forts of Mohumra (medal and clasp); with the force under Brigadier Coghlan which captured and destroyed the fort of Sheik Othman, in the vicinity of Aden in 1858, and accompanied Brigadier Parke's pursuing column from August to November, 1858; (medal and clasp). Lieut.-Col. Jenkins was present at the mutiny of the Bengal troops at Nusserabad on 28th May, 1857, when he had his charger severely wounded whilst charging the guns in possession of the mutineers; at the first attack on, and the subsequent siege and capture of, the fort of Awah; at the siege, assault, and capture of Kotah, and pursuit of the rebels into the Gwalior district; the pursuit of the Gwalior rebels under Tantia Topee, and at the battle of Bunass.

Surgeon General Gilborne goes on leave for four months from the 1st November, and Deputy Surgeon-General Auchinleck acts for him.

Colonel Jacob, Commandant of the 17th Bombay N. I., goes home on twelve months' sick leave.

Captain J. T. Carruthers, Bombay Staff Corps, and Wing Officer of the 16th N. I., succeeds Captain Wetherall as Adjutant of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The *Straits Times* of Sept. 22 says:—Some two or three months ago the Madras papers announced the desertion from his regiment at Bareilly of a Lieutenant Fraser, who, it was said, had misappropriated a considerable sum of public money. Acting under telegraphic instructions from India, the Inspector-General of Police here has arrested Lieutenant E. B. Fraser, of the "King's Own" Regiment, who was really the officer wanted, and who admits being "absent without leave" from his regiment, but denies the criminal accusation, and has asked to be treated as a military and not a civil prisoner.

A Simla correspondent telegraphs to an up-country paper:—

Lieutenant W. E. Wimble, 2nd Welch Regiment, has been accepted as a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Le Marchant, West Riding Regiment, has been removed to the 1st Battalion of that regiment, and embarks shortly for India.

The following postings have been made:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Morgan, Norfolk Regiment, to the 1st battalion; Major R. Nagle, Scottish Rifles, to the 2nd battalion; Quarter-Master H. Hone, Rifle Brigade, to the 4th battalion.

Instructions have been received from home for Captain W. Colquhoun, 12th Lancers, to be placed on probation for the Army Pay Department.

Lieutenant S. C. Gough, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, has been appointed to the 5th Bengal Cavalry as a Probationer for the Staff Corps.

THE FLOODS AT HYDERABAD.

A Hyderabad correspondent, writing on October 3, says:—"The unusually heavy rains which fell towards the close of last month were the cause of considerable losses amongst the poorer classes of the people both in the city and suburbs. Hundreds of houses—if four walls of mud and a tiled or thatched roof may be styled a house—collapsed, and much property was lost or destroyed. The Minister, with characteristic generosity, at once issued orders to the city and suburban municipalities to form committees and ascertain the amount of damage sustained in individual cases, and to make suggestions regarding the best method of helping the poor people out of their distress. The military authorities also were directed to act in a similar manner, as many of the huts in the sepoy lines were washed down."

QUARANTINE AT ADEN.

We have been favoured with the following communication from the Secretariat:—

General Department,
Bombay Castle, 5th October, 1882.

Owing to the appearance of cholera at Hodeidah, quarantine has been imposed on all vessels arriving from that port at Aden.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Oct. 4.—The pressure has increased in nearly all parts of India and Burmah, the change being greatest in Sind, and the eastern Punjab. About the Sandheads, however, a light decrease is reported, and the barometer is lowest at Saugor Island and Cuttack. The winds are between north-west and west generally, but are still southerly in Burmah and Lower Bengal, and easterly in Assam. Cloudless skies are reported from the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and parts of Rajputana and Central India. There is much cloud elsewhere, and rain has been general in Assam and Bengal. Rain to-day:—Akyab, nearly 3 inches; Allahabad, Dhubri; and Silchar, 2 inches; Darjeeling, Dacca, Saugor Island, and Bombay, 1¼ or 1 inch; Mussoorie, Purneah, Patna, Cuttack, and Gopalpore, between ½ and 1 inch. Previously Jaunpore had 2½ inches; Calicut, 1¼ inch; Mirzapore, Guti, and Rajahmundry, between ½ and 1 inch.

MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A Meeting of the Bench of Justices was held yesterday afternoon, in the Durbar-room of the Town Hall, to elect a member of the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. James Bapty, who has ceased to be a member by reason of his absence from Bombay for more than three consecutive months. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee presided, and there were also present Messrs. Babaji Cassinathji, D. S. Kemp, Purshotam Oodavji, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Ardesir Dossabhoy Moonsi, Byramji Nusserwanji Servai, Homeji Cursetji Dadi, R. P. Brunton, Rao Nana Moraba, Bhaskerrao Balkristnaji, T. S. Weir, M. C. Murzban, Sorabji Nowroji Cooper, John H. Hutchinson, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Tribhowandas Vunjiwandas, Ardesir Framji Moos, J. M. Slater, Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Cursandas Valubdas, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Munsuklal M. Moonsi, Dr. Shaik H. Cassam, Messrs. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Kaikhoshroo N. Kabraji, J. Macfarlane, Khan Bahadoor Byramji Dadabhoy Registrar, Mr. Ahmed bin Essa Kalipha, Major A. B. Portman, and Mr. Muncherji M. Bhownuggree.

The Chairman said that the nomination of Dr. D. Macdonald to the vacant seat on the Corporation had been proposed by Dr. Blaney.

Dr. Blaney said he rose, in accordance with a notice he had sent in to the Municipal Commissioner, under section 8 of the Municipal Act, to proposing that Dr. D. Macdonald be nominated by the Bench of Justices a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Mr. Bapty, who, from his long absence, had vacated his seat on the Corporation. It would be in the remembrance of the Bench that at the last general election of members of the Corporation by the Justices Dr. Macdonald was nominated to the Corporation. Unfortunately he was overtaken by very serious illness, and under medical advice he had to proceed to England; and as he was not able to return in time, Mr. Bapty was nominated to the vacant seat. Inasmuch as Dr. Macdonald had been already approved of as a suitable member to represent the Bench in the Corporation, he (Dr. Blaney) had no doubt that in proposing him now he would be accepted by them unanimously. He was quite sure of Dr. Macdonald's fitness for the duties proposed to be conferred on him.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded; and Dr. Macdonald was unanimously elected a member of the Corporation.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Ganges (s), from Shanghai; Marima (s), London.
Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Rohotoma and Chinsura (s), Calcutta; Peer of the Realm (s), Saugor.

Music at the Apollo-bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

March		
Overture	Titus	Mozart.
Valse	Flugschriften	Strauss.
Selection	Scotch Medley	Cavallini.
Valse	Je t'aime	Waldteufel.
Polka	Trotzkopfchen	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Ganges, Sheik, and Marima entered, and the s.s. Menzaleh left, the dock yesterday.

Thefts.—Suckeena, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a *saree*, the property of Bhima, woman. She was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Ameer Goollam was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, upon eight separate charges, of theft of copper utensils, of the collective value of Rs. 15, the property of eight persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.—M. Kelly and Thomas Kildaz, European firemen, were yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a cotton turban and a leather bag containing razors, scissors, combs, a looking-glass, and Rs. 2-6 in cash, the property of Pursoo Moraree, a native barber. They were each sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Assault.—Esak Ismael, a butcher, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Gopal Heerao on the day previous. He was fined Rs. 25, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

An Old Offender.—Ooda Heera, a buggy-driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of plying a public conveyance for hire without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Being a very old offender, he was fined Rs. 30, or in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Breach of Ship Discipline.—Edward Sexton, a fireman of the steamship Notting Hill, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of absenting himself from his vessel without any reasonable cause. He was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Chimnaji bin Rajuji and Kondaji bin Jotiba, late revenue and police patels of Sirur in the Poona collectorate, having been convicted under sections 210 and 217 respectively of the Indian Penal Code, are hereby declared incapable of again serving Government in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Muggur Ramjee, aged 25 years, who, on the day previous, was engaged in unloading a native craft laden with wood at the Cooly-bunder, when a log of wood fell upon him and fractured his skull. A verdict of accidental death was re-corded.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Oota Nowla was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver waist-chain, valued at Rs. 22, belonging to Bhiccee, woman. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo a further term of two weeks' imprisonment.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 25th September was Rs. 48,35,098. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 11,28,260. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 7,00,021. The balance left was Rs. 52,63,337. There was in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 29,77,809 belonging to private individuals in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

Births and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended Tuesday, 3rd October, was 446, being 11 less than in the previous week, 20 more than the week ending 4th October, 1881, and 56 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 344 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 27·10. There were 92 deaths from remittent fever, being 3 less than in the previous week, and 12 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 60, 25, and 10 respectively, as compared with 76, 33, and 15 in the same time last year.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, Captain A. B. Daniell, will sail to-day for London, with the European mails and the following passengers:—

For London.
Mr. W. Chandley. Mr. Redwood.
Mr. J. Jennings. Major H. Pipon.
Mr. J. Andrews. Capt. Gordon Cumming.
For Brindisi.—Mr. J. H. Merriman.
For Venice.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Pallen. Mr. F. A. Spencer.
For Aden.—Mrs. Burjorjee.

The following passages have been engaged:—
The s. s. Ganges, Capt. W. B. Andrews, 13th Oct.
For London.
Mrs. Hatham and child. Mr. A. W. Stogdon.
Mr. T. R. Wynne. Mrs. Mitchell Smith.
For Brindisi.
Col. Hastings Fraser. Mr. G. E. Manson.
The s. s. Malwa, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, 27th. Oct.
For Venice.
Lady Stewart. Mr. Richard Owen.
For London.
Mrs. G. R. Elswie. Mrs. Case, child and infant.
The s.s. Pekin, Capt. A. Symons, 20th Oct.
For Brindisi.
Mr. F. J. Marsden. Mrs. Marsden and child.
The s. s. Poona, Capt. J. Orman, 3rd November.
For London.—Lt. Col. R. R. Wodehouse.
For Venice.
Surg.-Genl. R. Gilbourne. Mrs. Gilbourne.
The s. s. Bokhara, Capt. H. Weighall, 10th Nov.
For Brindisi.—Mr. R. C. Jones.
The s.s. Surat, Capt. A. W. Adamson, 17th Nov.
For Brindisi.—A gentleman.
The s.s. Kashgar, Capt. R. G. Murray, 24th Nov.
For Brindisi.
Sir A. Christison. Dr. E. B. Brown.
Miss Christison.

WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas presiding. It appeared from the directors' report, which was taken as read, that the net earnings of the company amounted to Rs. 1,10,481-3-10, out of which an interim dividend of Rs. 45 per share was paid, absorbing Rs. 54,000. The directors now purpose to divide for the second half-year ending 30th June, 1882, at the rate of Rs. 40 per share, which will take up Rs. 48,000; to carry to the preliminary expense account Rs. 8,000; and the balance to be carried to the next year's account. The directors' report and the two half-yearly audited accounts and balance-sheets, respectively ending 31st December, 1881, and 30th June, 1882, were then received and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share was declared payable on and after Monday next. Messrs. Bomonjee Dinshawjee Petit and Morarjee Ruttonsey were re-elected directors of the company, and Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Fakirjee Muncherjee were appointed auditors of the company for the year 1882-83, at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Bombay Presidency district season reports for the week ending with 4th instant:—

Karachi.—No rain. River at Kotri on 2nd 11 feet 11 inches against 11¾ feet on same date last year. Early crops being harvested in 3 talukas. Worm keon doing some injury in Sehwan. Fever generally prevalent. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 22, 36 and 37, Sehwan 28, 44 and 48, Sujawal 22, 44 and 46, and Tata 24, 36 and 44 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 7 feet 3 inches against 6 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crop and preparation for rabi in progress; cotton picking continues. Fever and cough throughout the district. Cattle-disease in 5 talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 26, 28 and 64, Sukkur 26, 30 and 60, and Larkhana 22, 30 and 60 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—River fallen much. Kharif reaping has commenced in some parts, but the crops have been slightly damaged by insects in taluka Guni. Small-pox still continues in Hyderabad and fever in 8 talukas. Wheat 26, jowari 52, bajri 45, rice red 32 and rice white 22 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops doing well; rabi sowings commenced. No rain. Fever prevails. Nights cold. Wheat 28, bajri 57, jowari 72 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Crops doing well. Fever continues in Dholka, Viramgam and Gogha. Wheat 28 and bajri 32 pounds.

Panch Mahals.—No rain, total 53·36. Fever prevalent. Cutting of maize and rice in progress. Slight cattle-disease in Kalol taluka. Wheat 32, bajri 36 and maize 68.

Kaira.—No rain. Reaping of bajri and kodra commenced. Slight fever in Nadiad, Kapadvanj and Thasra talukas. Slight cattle-disease in Kapadvanj taluka; cholera Mehamadabad taluka 3 cases, 3 fatal; Kapadvanj taluka 1 case, 2 fatal, one having been attacked last week. Wheat 32, bajri 34, and rice 30 pounds.

Broach.—No rain. Fine clear weather. Kharif crops good; sowings of rabi crops commenced. Bajri 32, jowari 36, and rice 27 pounds. Fever continues in Broach. Cattle free from disease.

Surat.—No rain, total fall 44·18. Standing crops healthy. Jowari 36 pounds and nagli 57.

Khandesh.—Slight rain. Locusts continue damaging crops severely in most talukas and slightly in the remainder; premature harvesting commenced in some places. Cholera in Jamner and Pimpalner, cases 5, fatal 1, outbreak of cholera also at Government farm, Bhadgaon. Bajri 32½.

Nasik.—Rain in most talukas, maximum I[illegible] puri 5·16. Locusts ravages continue in ei[illegible] talukas, rabi not being sown in conseque[illegible] Crops excellent in four talukas. Cholera disapp[illegible] ing. Wheat 28, bajri 36, and rice 28.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 37 cents, total 68·43, 2 cents above average. Average abnormal te[illegible]ture 1° warm on 27th and 28th, 2° warm fro[illegible] to 1st, and 1° cool on 2nd and 3rd. Vapour in excess of normal on 30th and 1st, normal [illegible] other days. Wind normal from 27th to [illegible] abnormal wind southerly on 3rd. Thunder on [illegible] and 2nd; distant lightning on 1st.

Thana.—Rain 42 cents, total 81·16. Crops [illegible] Second sort rice twenty-eight pounds. Fever in nine and small-pox in five talukas.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 2nd instant). Total rain 86·89. Health good in Alibag, Roha, Mangao and Mahab; slight fever and measles continue in Pen Taluka; cattle-disease in Pen, Roha, Mangao, and Mahad talukas. Crops good. Rain wanted in Alibag and Pen talukas. Rice second sort 28 and tur dal second sort 24 per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 5·08, total 110·09. Early crops nearly harvested, late crops good. Fever in four and cattle-disease in seven talukas. Prices unchanged.

Poona.—Rain in all talukas, maximum 5·47 at Indapur, minimum 50 cents at Sirur. Standing crops slightly injured by insects in two talukas. Bajri 47 and jowari 62 pounds; in Poona bajri 41 and jowari 52.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Jamkhed 5·47, Rahuri 3·26, Shrigonda 3·03, Karjat 2·60, Sangamner 1·43, Nagar 1·37, Shevgaon 67 cents, Nevasa 67, Akola 58, Parner 45, and none in Kopargaon. Kharif crops injured in Kopargaon, Nevasa, Rahuri, Akola, Sangamner, Nagar and Parner; sowing of rabi not yet commenced in Kopargaon and Akola. Cholera in Shevgaon, 15 attacks, 4 deaths. Bajri maximum 66 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 39 in Kopargaon; jowari 108 in Jamkhed, 42 in Sangamner. Total average rainfall of the district 24·27.

Sholapur.—Rain 7·26, total 38·79. Rabi sowing a little retarded, owing to excessive rain in Sholapur, Madha, and Malsiras. Cholera, cases 11, fatal 4. Bajri 63 pounds 11 tolas and jowari 79 pounds 32 tolas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 33 cents, total 54·19; in talukas maximum Tasgaon 2·93, minimum Satara 33 cents. Kharif being reaped in some places; rabi sowing commenced. Slight cattle-disease in 4 talukas. Cholera in 4 talukas, cases 71, deaths 20. Locusts injuring crops in a few villages in Wai. Bajri 52·20 and jowari 61·15.

Kaladgi.—Rain maximum Badami 5·09, minimum Indi 1·44. Kharif crops good; bajri ripening; rabi sowing commenced. Slight cholera in Bagevadi. Jowari 97 and bajri 76 pounds.

Belgaum.—Heavy rain throughout district. Slight damage to standing crops in Sampgaon and Parasgad talukas. Cholera in Chikodi taluka, one fatal case. Jowari 74 and bajri 68 pounds.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations, maximum Navalgund 5·28, not beneficial to jowari, which where in ear is damaged in some talukas. Sowing of late crops retarded and in others ground is being prepared for them. Cotton sowing nearly completed, young plants are good. Cholera in three villages of Navalgund taluka, not severe; cattle-disease in three and slight ague in one taluka. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Kanara.—Rain, Karwar 87 cents, total 104·66; Kumta 30·22, Sirsi 1·58, Haliyal 1·86. Harvesting of rice crop in taluka Karwar in progress; crops ripening on coast and in ear above ghat; sugar-cane, ragi and garden produce thriving. Fever in two talukas. Rice common at Karwar 11½, in district average 13 sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Rain much wanted in Halar. General health fair. Bajri 27 and jowari 32 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 20 cents, total 21·46. Fever in some places. Crops good. Bajri 29 and jowari 31.

Baroda.—Cattle-disease in parts of Kadi division. Crops generally good. Bajri 33 and rice common 24 pounds per rupee.

General Remarks.—Rain in most districts of Deccan and Southern Maratha Country; none in Guzarat and Sind. Harvesting kharif and preparations for rabi in progress. Locusts doing much injury in Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Nasik. Elsewhere prospects generally good. Slight cholera, fever and cattle-disease in some districts.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

"Rupert" (Ahmednugger) writes us:—The Salvation Army has been treated most unfairly and most unjustly from the day of its landing in India, and many who may not have had much sympathy with its methods have heard with dismay and indignation of the high-handed intolerance that has been meted out to it. This is nothing but persecution. We seem to be transported back to the darkest time of the middle ages, or even further back still. Has it come to this in the Queen's dominions, that in the year 1882 all religionists are to have liberty to carry out their processions save those who are of the same religion as Queen Victoria, the Empress of India? The stars in their courses fight against such a thing, whoever may back it up. If other religionists are to have their processions, the Salvationists will certainly secure theirs sooner or later; and they must be singularly weak-minded and blind to the times in which we live who entertain any other opinion. This is belonging to what is called in England "the stupid party" with a vengeance. All the talk we have been treated to about breaches of the peace, impending and imminent riots, and preservation of order is mere toothless chatter, and goes down with no sane man—not even with the writers of it, I am very sure. And it is almost too absurd a joke to have certain papers posing as defenders of the dignity of Christianity. But let that pass. But the question has now passed from being one peculiar to the Salvation Army. It is not merely a question of religious liberty: it is a question of equal civil rights. It is proposed to organise a demonstration against the whole official proceedings from first to last. I am glad of this, and hope that it will be definite and effective, for many hold that at every step injustice has been done. Bombay must take the lead, but I hope that all lovers of fair play will be roused from one end of India to the other to act in sympathy with the movement. If the ordinary and milder measures fail to secure redress of our grievance, and that equal rights be meted out to all, why should not delegates come from all parts of India, have a grand public meeting in Bombay, respectfully and firmly ask for the justice which is our due, and if necessary have effective processions similar to that which has been forbidden to the Salvation Army and yet so readily allowed to professors of every religion but the Christian. ? There might come a test case again, but probably not. If the demonstration were effectively taken up by the people—and many now would be willing to walk in procession who would have demurred before—I venture to say that the police would have no further orders to make arrests among Her Majesty's loyal and law-abiding subjects. Right would triumph; the victory would be a bloodless one; and not even a policeman's baton would be broken unless by his own fault.

"Clio" (Poona) says:—The recent ill-treatment of several of the members of the Salvation Army reflects, I think, great discredit on the English Government. The chief reason assigned for this ill-treatment is the fear of a riot. This reason, plausible as it seems at first sight, is a very erroneous one. To go more clearly into the case, let us suppose that there is the danger of a riot. Well, then, the first thing that will strike us is—Is the Government doing right in ill-treating the Salvationists because the natives choose to dislike them? This question will be best answered by your readers. The second thing to be considered is—Why do the Government permit native religious processions and prohibit the Salvationists? Are not the native processions as obnoxious to the Christian as the procession of the Salvationists is to the natives? I think all your readers will agree with me in saying that they certainly are. Another of the reasons put forward against the Salvationists is that their devices and drums are likely to insult the religious feelings of the natives. And, on the other hand, are not the devices of the several native religions calculated to insult the religious feelings of every Christian? Is not the native here again preferred to the European? Why this preference?

A correspondent, who states that he writes "in honour of the Lord," says:—Since the poor Salvationists are prevented by the Bombay police from holding their meetings on public roads, should not the Mahomedans who collect round the Moola preacher be dispersed likewise? Why! I found but a day or two ago that the preacher was abusing almost all religions and their followers in his zealous sermon. Is he not rousing the spirit of the people here? Is not the crowd he gathers equally dangerous and tumultuous?

A MAHOMEDAN PAPER ON THE SALVATION ARMY.

(Kossid-i-Moombai.)

We have to record here with much regret that a number of ill-conditioned Mussulmans waste their valuable time in listening to the preachings of the Salvation Army. Let them understand what the Salvationists say. They want to make you—Mahomedans—sinners. They call your religion false. You must therefore give no heed to these buffooneries. Ye Mussulman brethren! you ought to be ashamed of yourselves for entering the tent at all! We think the leaders of the community should so ordain that any Mussulman found loitering about the Salvation tent be punished. We must appoint learned men well versed in the intricacies of our true religion to preach, and save ignorant people from the machinations of the Salvationists. We recommend our Parsee and Hindoo brethren to do the same, as it is the only way to protect their homes from outside attack.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At the quarterly meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday afternoon, there were present—Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Chairman, Dr. H. J. Blanc, Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, J. R. Duxbury, Fazulbhoy Visram, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, H. E. Jacomb, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Joomabhoy Laljee, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N[illegible] Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntoo[illegible] Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Raghoonath Narayen Kh[illegible] Tribhowandas Munguldas, Vandrawundas [illegible]shotumdas, and Col. J. H. White.

On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramj[illegible] bhoy, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee, Dr. [illegible] appointed a member of the committee [illegible] and report on the question wheth[illegible] making house connections on the fir[illegible] new main drainage works is [illegible] defrayed by the Municipality, in [illegible] or to be recovered from the hou[illegible]

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL SER[illegible]

The Corporation were a[illegible] suggestion made by Dr. [illegible] when considering the B[illegible] year the Corporation [illegible] provision for the main[illegible] medical officers in th[illegible] city, whose servic[illegible] to the poor, an[illegible] tribute medicine [illegible]

The Chairman [illegible] that the Com[illegible] and nothing [illegible] scheme.

Mr. Now[illegible] the Comp[illegible] estimat[illegible]

Dr. [illegible] of ch[illegible] this [illegible] due to malarious diseases which were in many cases amenable to treatment when applied in time. He also found that a large number of deaths were due to diseases of the bowels, such as dysentery and diarrhœa; and these under skilful treatment and good medicine did not give a large percentage of mortality in ordinary cases. Although there were dispensaries and hospitals in Bombay, there were cases which could not be treated in dispensaries, as to go to a dispensary one must not be very ill. His experience, and the experience of others connected with Bombay hospitals, went to show that there was a large proportion of the poor population who would not go to hospitals, and preferred dying in their own hovels, rather than repair to a hospital. It was to this class of patients that the Municipality owed this attendance, and it was on their behalf that he had brought the matter forward. It would be unjust if he did not mention that the primary idea originated in Dr. Weir's report; and the plan, he thought, was now ripe for execution. He had for a long time thought such relief should be afforded, and he had been emboldened to bring it forward by reading Dr. Weir's report. Dr. Weir was of opinion that it was greatly needed by the poor, and he (Dr. Blanc) was sure that the Corporation would not be sparing of funds to save many lives. A large amount of money was expended by the Bombay Corporation for the health of the city, some well spent, some doubtfully spent, some perhaps badly spent; but he did not think that money used in going to the poor, seeing that they got proper medicine, and giving them advice as to the sanitation of their dwellings, encouraging them, speaking to them kindly, would be lost, but would be accepted by all with great pleasure and gratitude.

Dr. Blaney said the Chairman had told the Corporation there was no scheme before them. He thought the matter should not be discussed until the Municipal Commissioner came forward with a scheme properly elaborated. He believed in very much of what had fallen from Dr. Blanc, though a great deal might be said as to how far the poor law principle was involved in the proposal.

Dr. Blanc said he wanted the principle to be accepted, so that the Commissioner might bring the amount into the Budget. He thought the Corporation should give their consent to the matter being added to the estimate.

Dr. Blaney said he was not at that moment prepared to vote on the subject.

The Chairman proposed, and it was carried, that the Corporation request the Municipal Commissioner to report on the subject in time to allow the question to be discussed before the next Budget estimate was prepared.

DR. BLANEY AND THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Blaney, with reference to the Health Officer's reports for the first and second quarters of 1882, said the Corporation would observe an unusually high mortality in the first quarter—a mortality higher by far than that of nine-tenths of the towns and villages in India—31 per 1000. When Dr. Hewlett was Health Officer the city had what he might call the enviable mortality of 23 per 1000 for a series of eight years. They would remember that Dr. Hewlett did not get the credit due for the work he had done in that remarkably satisfactory way. It was then stated by many gentlemen of the Bench of Justices that to their insular position and their sea breezes, and magnificent water supply and other matters on which they had expended so much money for the health of Bombay, was due the favourable mortality; but he thought he had been able to show the Bench of Justices and the Corporation that it was largely due to the good work of Dr. Hewlett. He only mentioned this, so late in the day, because he thought honour should be given where honour was due. Now, when the mortality was getting steadily higher, apart from the famine, he considered it his duty to say how matters had gone with the public health of the city. With regard to the second report of the Health Officer, he was glad to see there was a considerable reduction in the mortality, and he hoped it would go on until it equalled the years of Dr. Hewlett's administration, if not it were considerably reduced below the average of those years. Dr. Blanc had brought to their notice one condition which might be conducive to the increase of mortality in Bombay, namely, the digging up of streets for sewerage purposes. He (Dr. Blaney) was much struck with the literature on that subject which had appeared in the medical journals during the past year. He had no sooner read those articles than he proceeded to consider whether it might not be true that these drainage]works, goingon in the midst of a very thick population, might probably conduce to disease and death. He went into the question, and found in the mortality last year an excess of 4,000 deaths. When he apportioned those deaths to the different districts of the city, he found that a little over 4,000 occurred in six districts of the city, and those six districts were districts in which the pick of the engineer had not been placed. The mortality was not in the line of the sewerage operations, but in the districts far away from them, and he was very glad that it was so. After quoting figures in support of his assertion, Dr. Blaney said that in the report they found the Health Officer again putting the European mortality down at 14 per 1,000. If the European public were in the habit of reading these reports, that would console them very much. But they were not; and this mortality, as he pointed out in speaking to the annual report of last year, was not true. In reading that report he thought it must either have escaped the notice of the Health Officer, or been put in as a joke to enliven the heavy literature. The Indo European population was supposed to be dying at the rate of 36 per 1,000, and still increasing at the rate of 75 per thousand. As he had pointed out before, it was impossible to give them any correct mortality until the two returns were put together, because census returns had evidently been wrongly entered.

Dr. Blanc said that as Dr. Weir was not able to be present, he would explain some of the matters referred to by Dr. Blaney. Comparisons were odious, and for Dr. Blaney to compare the administration of the two Health Officers was certainly not nice. Dr. Blaney threw the blame of the death-rate of Bombay on the present Health Officer, but there was nothing in Dr. Weir's administration to prove that he did not do his duty, and do it well. (Applause.) In all cities and countries there were periods of increase and decrease of disease. Would they say, "Increase in the first quarter, Health Officer bad; decrease in the second quarter, Health Officer, good?" Dr. Blaney tried to prove that the soil might be dug up in the city without any harm being done. He wished to show that where filth and gases had accumulated for ages, and where the soil had been turned up, the health of the city had been best and the death-rate lowest, but this was contrary to every known fact and every known literature, be it English, American, or Continental. Wherever they up-turned soil like that in which the sewers of Bombay were laid, disease would follow. There was nothing so misleading as figures, and nothing that could not be proved by statistics. Dr. Blaney knew the thing so well that he only brought the argument as an argument, and not as a fact which he believed. He was too well versed in the subject to actually believe what he had been telling them. There were two items in the production of disease—the seed and the ground in which it was put. There was the principle of disease, be it a material germ, as some would have it, or the material virus, as some said; and then there was the ground. If ten or twelve persons went and sat near the opened ground dug up for sewerage purposes they would all take the seed, but would not all fructify it. Some would escape without feeling any ill effect; some would suffer more, some less. The poor workmen, those who dug and sat in the place, those who put in the pipes, did they reside in those streets or in the suburbs where the mortality was great? He thought that in Bombay they should not carp at one another, but all work together and assist the Health Officer in every difficulty and in the important duties he had to perform. Many important sanitary questions were continually arising in a growing city like Bombay, and if they discussed questions of hygiene on personal grounds, the Corporation would be mislead, and their trust and confidence in professional opinion would disappear (Applause.)

The reports were recorded.

THE TARDEO FLATS.

A petition was read, dated 18th September, 1882, from Messrs. B. Sorabjee, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Dorabjee F. Furdonjee, and other residents of Tardeo road, complaining of the deposit of town sweepings on Tardeo Flats, requesting that the practice of filling with sweepings may be stopped, and that the Municipality will cover in with sweet earth [illegible] low-lying space between the reclaimed ground [illegible] the applicants' houses. The petition was su[illegible] by a letter from Madame Blavatsky, who [illegible] smell was so bad that she had to sit wi[illegible] of carbolic acid under her chair. (Laught[illegible]

The Chairman said he had received [illegible] the Municipal Commissioner, askin[illegible] sideration of the subject might be d[illegible]

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee s[illegible] petition from respectable ra[illegible] referred to the Municipal Com[illegible] able report. This was agree[illegible]

THE PUMPING STATI[illegible]

The Chairman, in ac[illegible] moved "that, as recom[illegible] sanction be given to t[illegible] ment for the new [illegible] at a cost of Rs. [illegible] instant."

Dr. Blaney [illegible] their solicitor [illegible] they were [illegible] would no [illegible] High Co[illegible] Corpora[illegible] this [illegible] M[illegible] ord[illegible]

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land, and the order was perpetuated by the decree made by his Lordship. The court granted a rule *nisi*, as applied for.

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants; Mr. Telang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveator, for Meherbai, the widow, and the infant children.

Bomanjee Ardesir Hormarjee, further cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I had instructions from my mother to take with me Sheriad on the Sunday morning I went to the Fort office, and to bring all the letters I found in the desk and the cupboard, in two bags that were given me. There was a hamal on the third storey. I sent him by my mother's orders to the bazaar to buy samples of sandal-wood and other things. He brought me the samples. During the time the hamal was away the other two hamals were with me. The hamals assisted me in putting the bags into the carriage. I did not tell Hormarjee about the removal of the papers. I did not think it necessary to do so. I don't think I saw him that day.

Re-examined by Mr. Telang.—The Parsee gentleman who slept at the office saw me removing the letters from the desk. The sandal-wood was required for the funeral ceremonies on the death of my father. A large quantity of sandal-wood is used daily at our place, but more particularly since my father's death.

To the court.—I never saw my father read any books or anything else. While at Mahableshwar and Poona I used to read my father's letters. When I went to the office from the school, I went into my father's private room on the third storey.

The judge.—Do you know why your father was not in the habit of reading his own letters?—I really cannot say that.

You said that you knew him do that all your life. Did you never see him read anything?—Not that I remember.

Was he the only member of the family who never read anything?—I should think so.

You don't know of any other member?—I don't know.

Premchund Roychund, examined by Mr. Telang.—For the last few years of his life I intimately knew the late Mr. Ardasir. He was in the habit of spending considerable sums in charity. He used to say himself that he should like to keep up some of his charities after his death. I recommended to him one or two persons, to whom he gave charitable allowances. No. 2 in this list, a lady, is one of the persons whom I recommended. I don't know if she had any support besides the Rs. 30 Mr. Ardasir gave her. He supported her five or six years. No. 3 in the list is a gentleman of 65 or 70 years whom I recommended. He had been wealthy at one time. I don't know if he had any other support. The last two names in the list are those of gentlemen who are now very badly off. They were at one time very wealthy. I don't know whether the first of those two has any independent means of support. They are aged, I think, about 80 and 65 years respectively. Mr. Ardasir was very willing to give support to such poor persons as I recommended. I have a share in the commission of the Coorla Mills; and Mr. E. D. Sassoon had a share. On his death, his share was divided, and my share then became one-fourth. Mr. Sassoon died about March, 1880; and from that time Ardasir's share was twelve annas in the rupee. The Coorla Mill Company has issued debentures, of which some are payable in January, 1883, some in 1884, and some in 1885. Nine per cent. is a fair average of the dividends paid by the mill. I know something of the private business of Hormarjee. I spoke of it to Mrs. Ardasir about eight or ten days after Mr. Ardasir's death. The conversation took place at Lowjee Castle. I told her he was speculating very heavily. I know personally the sort of business which Hormarjee carried on. He use to sell and buy bills, and to speculate in Government paper. With nothing but the name of B. and A. Hormarjee, and without any capital, which was not required, he dealt in a very large amount of bills in sterling.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I used to speculate heavily, but don't speculate much now.

A year ago you were the largest speculator in Government paper?—I had partners; I was not alone.

You always speculate in something or other?—Yes, to a small extent.

Do you speculate in exchange?—Not at present. It requires credit?—Yes, it requires credit.

There was no secret about Hormarjee's transactions in bills? All the banks and merchants knew of it?—Yes, they all knew.

You don't think that speculating in exchange is worse than speculating in cotton as merchants do?—No.

In fact, all business in Bombay is speculative, all do forward business?—Yes, that is so.

After Mr. Ardasir died, you thought of getting the whole commission?—I thought, and I think so still.

And you took Nusserwanjee into your confidence?—No confidence.

[illegible] confidence is too strong a term. [illegible] Nusserwanjee?—Yes, I consulted [illegible] his solicitor?—No. I went [illegible] who is my solicitor. [illegible] the whole commission?—[illegible] shares and sold them [illegible] the market and buy [illegible] majority of [illegible] he did. [illegible] to get the articles of [illegible] meeting [illegible] thought [illegible] I thought that, as the commission was [illegible] between me and Ardasir, and that as the latter had died, I was as the surviving partner, entitled to the whole commission. I was thinking in June last of taking steps to enforce my rights. I consulted two of my friends who were shareholders. I did not want to call a meeting at all.

You know that, upon hearing of your proceedings, Hormarjee went into the market and bought 59 or 60 shares?—Yes, he did. It requires three-fourths of the shares to make an alteration in the articles of association. Hormarjee had sufficient shares at his command to prevent an alteration. Nusserwanjee was to have no share if I got the whole commission. When the mill was started, I took 400 shares out of the 800, Sassoon took 200 shares, and B. and A. Hormarjee took 200 shares.

You soon got rid of your shares?—I gave many to my friends. It is only in the last two years that a dividend like 9 per cent. has been paid by this mill. The lady for whom I got relief from Mr. Ardasir is a Parsee lady, a tenant of mine. She pays me rent Rs. 30. I sometimes make her presents of fruit or rice. In his younger days Mr. Ardasir used to speculate in opium, and cotton suttas. He largely increased his fortune in the Share Mania time. Exchange speculation is not so risky as opium speculation. In the former you don't lose so much as in the latter. The Coorla estate is in a state of increasing value.

Re-examined by Mr. Telang.—Mr. Ardasir was prepared to sell the Coorla estate for six lakhs three or four months before his death. At first I had an offer of six lakhs, which Mr. Ardasir refused. Latterly he wanted to sell for six lakhs, but could not find a buyer, because he had sold portions of the estate. Hormarjee's transactions in exchange were risky: he would lose one-sixteenth of a penny. If the operations were large, the risk would be great. Nusserwanjee managed the business of B. and A. Hormarjee when the firm made a fortune in legitimate business. Ardasir's business in exchange was in *bona fide* bills; Hormarjee's operations are in forward bills. The banks engage in *bona fide* operations in exchange; and their business represents real transactions, which Hormarjee's do not. I always go to Nusserwanjee for advice in business. I think he is a good man of business to consult.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Hormarjee, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick.—I am the eldest son of the testator and am 38 years of age. I entered my father's firm in 1862 when Bomanjee, my father's brother, died In 1860 I married and left my father's house. In 1869 I was admitted a partner in my father's firm, having for two years before signed for my father under a power of attorney. I think [illegible]ormarjee entered the firm in 1871-72. In January, [illegible] Mr. Cleveland called upon me with a message [illegible]y father as to my views about admitting [illegible]jee as a partner. I refused, because I was [illegible]nvinced that he would lead to ruin and [illegible]yone who became connected with him [illegible] Mr. Cleveland also asked me if I [illegible] trustee of my father's will. I told [illegible]terest did not clash I had no ob[illegible]eveland, and Mrs. Ardasir were [illegible] of the will of 1877. In April, [illegible]erschied and Co. was started, [illegible]s a partner as well as my [illegible]Bomonjee. Hormarjee did [illegible] business of the firm after [illegible]re only an hour or two, [illegible]ice. All the partners [illegible] my father's capital. [illegible] firm of B. and A. [illegible] the latter firm, [illegible]onth. The firm [illegible] only to give [illegible] see how he [illegible] While he [illegible]; and the [illegible] months. [illegible]. 40,000 [illegible] Hor- [illegible]d A. [illegible]ced [illegible]lls

evening of the 8th May, and also on the day of his death. He used to discuss business matters with me, but never spoke about his will to me, although he sent me a message about it through Mr. Andrew Hay in February, 1882. People said I had been disinherited, and the message assured me that I had not. I am left a lakh and a half under both wills. I am better off under the will of 1882 than that of 1879. I know of my father's charities. I know that the persons named in this list have for a long time been recipients of his allowances. All those that I know are in very poor circumstances, or have large families and insufficient income. Most of them were in receipt of the allowances when I was in the firm. It was my father's fixed idea for years that his children should not get large legacies, but that he should leave a sufficient fund for them to fall back upon in case of reverses, which might also relieve the poor. I had charge of the consignment business of the firm, which did not require a large cash outlay. The shippers of goods drew bills upon the firm, which were endorsed and cashed by the banks. The moneys were drawn and paid over to the shippers. I should think a lakh or a lakh and a half was quite sufficient to carry on the business of the firm whilst I was there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—The business depended upon the credit of the firm. B. and A. Hormarjee always endorsed clean bills, which requires a firm of good standing. The firm had a good name up to the time I left. The banks knew that my father was a man of great wealth, but they knew also that our business was a *boná fide* business. My father was rather proud of the position his firm occupied. I have certainly been assisting in the management of this caveat. It was not originally intended that I and the caveator should file a joint cavieat. A retainer was sent in my own name by telegram to Mr. Inverarity, who was out shootiug. (A laugh), It was offered in the first instance to you (Mr. Lang,) but you declined it. (Laughter.) I sent the retainer before the will was read. I did so on reading the advertisement that appeared in the papers the next day. I know it was put in by Hormarjee.

Mr. Lang.—Now, don't give way to your feelings.

Cross-examination continued.—I decided to send the retainer before the will was read. It was sent on the 23rd May, and therefore must have been after the will was read. I don't know if Mr. Inverarity got a retainer also from the caveator. I am quite positive it was not a joint retainer. I did not suggest to put forward the caveator—he knew his duty better than I did.

Have you undertaken to repay the caveator his costs?—I have done nothing of the sort. It was mooted to indemnify him for his costs, but he declined. Mrs. Ardasir has paid an advance to the solicitors. Mr. Kirkpatrick is my counsel. The whole family is represented here except Jamsetjee and Pestonjee, who have kept aloof.

Why did you not join in the caveat?—Why should I? I have nothing to gain or lose.

Why does the caveator appear alone?—That he might appear as a wholly disinterested person, untrammelled by any influences.

Do you know that your father was afraid of your promoting litigation after his death?—I consider that as simple nonsense. He could not have entertained any such fear, or expressed it to Mr. Macfarlane. If Mr. Macfarlane said so, that must be his own opinion.

Since your father's death, you and Mrs. Ardasir have been close allies?—I don't know as to allies; but on the day after my father's death, she said she depended upon me for assistance and advice. Up to my illness I was not on good terms with her, from the time of my marriage in 1864. I married on the stipulation that my father would let me leave the house. I was a paid partner of my father and got Rs. 12,000 clear per annum. The agreement was renewable every three years, and was renewed three times. Up to the time I left the firm I was against Hormarjee being admitted a partner. He was a paid clerk at first.

And you were a paid clerk before you were admitted a partner?—Yes, I had to work my way up.

But you would not allow Hormarjee to work his way up?—My experience of his conduct, character, and associations was so repugnant to me that I would have nothing to do with him—and at whatever cost. My father offered to resign and to go if I would take Hormarjee; but I objected to have anything to do with him. Petticoat influence was working for Hormarjee (a laugh), and it was so strong that my father could not stand it.

Your father was anxious that Hormarjee should be admitted a partner?—My mother was.

And also your father?—He was obliged to be, under my mother's influence. My father knew perfectly well that I would not carry on the business of the firm in partnership with Hormarjee after his death.

Now on the 11th September, when matters came to a climax, you threw the book at Hormarjee?—No, I threw it to him and on my table. His interruption was a preconcerted arrangement. My father was not angry with me; on the contrary, he tried to conciliate me. I was angry about the shares; and he was angry too.

Did not your father tell you you were to leave the office in five minutes?—(Very excitedly.) That is a deliberate lie.

You need not get so very excited?—Well, my counsel has repeatedly denied that, and yet the question is repeated, which is sufficient to excite one. I thought, and I think still, with reference to the Coorla Mill shares, that my father was put up to play me a dirty trick.

Then you objected not only to Hormarjee being admitted a partner, but also to his being appointed to the board of directors?—I have repeatedly told you that I declined to have anything whatever to do with him in any way whatever. (Laughter.)

The court then adjourned until to-morrow (Friday).

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

SUIT ON A REDRAFT.

[illegible]IGG-SULZER *vs.* NURSEE NATHA.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 1,470, being the amount of a redraft in respect of three consignments of wool and cotton, alleged to be made by the defendant through the plaintiff's firm in Bombay to their London agents, Messrs. Huth and Co. The defence was that the defendant never consigned the goods; nor did he receive any advance from the plaintiff on the goods.

At the hearing of the suit last month, Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendant.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment to-day, said that the first issue was whether the defendant had made the consignments, as mentioned in the plain either in person or through an agent. The consignments were made by the defendant's relative Morarjee Bhanjee, and they could be attributed to the defendant only if it were proved that Morarjee was acting for him as his agent. His Lordship, after reviewing the evidence at some length, concluded that it did not appear in evidence, excepting some of the statements of Heerji Hansraj, the plaintiff's broker, that the defendant was aware of business being done by the firm of Nursey Natha and Co., as his agent and on his credit. Morarjee sought to gain credit by adopting the name of Nursey Natha; and the defendant ought perhaps to have repudiated any such connection with the firm as might not improbably be attributed to him. But his Lordship could not hold that the defendant had put Morarjee forward as his agent, or that Heerji Hansraj dealt with Morarjee in that character. His Lordship found on the first issue in favour of the defendant; and therefore rejected the claim, with costs.

BENGAL.

INDIA CLUB.—The India Club-house, 6, Bankshall-street, has just been furnished, and is now open every day from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.—*Statesman.*

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A European named T. Whitmarsh, driver in the Estern Bengal Railway, was found in a tank on the east side of the Sealdah station. A hat having been found floating in the tank gave rise to some suspicion in the mind of a railway official. The police were communicated with, and the tank was searched, and at one of the corners of it the body of the deceased was found floating the following day.—*Englishman.*

DEATHS IN CULCUTTA.—During the week ended the 23rd September there were 219 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 26·3 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 193 deaths, and the death-rate was 53·2 per thousand. There were 7 deaths from cholera, 57 from fevers, 30 from tetanus, and 16 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 5 non-Asiatics, 12 mixed races, 144 Hindus, 57 Mahomedans, and 1 of other race. The Health Officer adds the following remark:—"Death-rate somewhat below the average. Cholera very moderate."

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A most deplorable accident took place at the Mission Chapel last Sunday evening during the progress of the service. It appears that while the congregation were engaged in singing a hymn, a portion of the cornice along the inner west wall of the Church, a length of about fifteen feet, came down, and fell on two girls who were seated on chairs just beneath, the elder Jane Russell, aged about fourteen, and the younger, Maria Russell, a little younger. A portion of this cornice about a foot or more in length, consisting of a tile and mortar, fell on the elder girl's left thigh, fracturing the bone, and other portions fell on her head causing several incised wounds in her skull. She at once fainted and fell covered with blood. The younger girl was also struck by pieces of the falling cornice, and has been bruised about the back, face and limbs. The poor girls were at once removed to the Medical College Hospital, where every attention is being paid to them. The mother [illegible]f the girls was sitting in a chair removed from the [illegible]e of the church and had a narrow escape, and, [illegible]nately, some of the other chairs which were in [illegible]e in which the *debris* came down were unoccu[illegible]t one of them just beneath was smashed to [illegible] As may be imagined, this accident caused [illegible]ternation, and it is very fortunate that [illegible] was not fuller than it was, and that the [illegible]ere unoccupied.—*Englishman.*

[illegible]ADRAS.

[illegible]WAY ON THE S. I. R.—In con[illegible]ins in Madura a bridge was [illegible]etween Madura and Din-

[illegible]—The *Bangalore Post* [illegible]ice:—"Died, at the [illegible]he 30th September, [illegible]of human nature, [illegible]ree months. *Re-*

[illegible]an arrived at [illegible]l train from [illegible]owers, and [illegible]as met on [illegible]oonatha [illegible]e train [illegible]dency [illegible]lat-

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

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H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

NOTICES.

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WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
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BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

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THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the 1st Section, 13 miles in length, of the ROAD from Bhiwandy to Wada in the Tanna Collectorate. Plans and printed conditions of contract may be seen, and copies of specification and forms of Tender obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer Northern Konkan Division at Tanna on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders, which must be on the prescribed form, must reach the Executive Engineer before 12 o'clock on 10th October, 1882, after which no tenders will be received.

F. B. MCCLARAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.
Tanna, 23rd September, 1882.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 3rd October when a FIFTH CALL of RUPEES FIFTY PER SHARE was MADE PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 16th October, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 4th October, 1882.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 7½ per cent. has been declared for the six months ending June, 1882 (making for the whole year 17½ per cent.), and will be paid on and after the 10th October to those shareholders whose names appear on the register on 2nd October, on production of share certificates. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 10th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, September 30, 1882.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Limited.

BONUS AND DIVIDEND TO 1881.

BONUS WARRANTS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY TO *POLICY-HOLDERS* UNDER CURRENT AND LAPSED POLICIES, THE LATTER RECEIVING ON THE POSITIVE, NOTES EXTANT. The Bonus on each Assurance amounts to Rs. 5-8 for Rs. 1,000 for each year in force. Dividend Warrants at 6 per cent. per annum are also ready for issue to Indian *Shareholders.*

All the interested who have not yet received their respective Warrants are requested to apply for same to A. B. ANTRAM, Esquire, Manager in India, 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

PELLY & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1882. Agents.

NOTICE.

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EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
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WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,
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OVERWHELMING TETIMONY
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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six [illegible]mes the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a perma[illegible]nt cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By [illegible]L CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS [illegible]oughout the world.

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THOMAS LANG,
Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882. Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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				Rs. as.	
Brown Cotton Half-Hose	...	... ...	...from	4 12	per dozen.
Fancy coloured	do.	... ...	... ,,	5 8	,,
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Merino	do.	(Bismark)	... ,,	9 8	,,
,,	do.	(Fancy coloured) ...	... ,,	9 15	,,
,,	do.	(Simla)	... ,,	10 8	,,
,,	do.	(Grey and Drab) ...	... ,,	9 8	,,
Black Silk	do.	... ...	... ,,	17 15	,,
Ribbed Worsted Stockings	...	... ...	... ,,	2 8	per pair.

Merino and India Gauze Under Vests in great variety. Compare our qualities and prices with other establishments, and you will see that the BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR is the CHEAPEST HOUSE in India for all classes of goods.

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ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEW CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only Machine suitable for domestic use, cheap, cleanly, and easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to COURT & CO.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-Country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals,* and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine ....Each Rs. 2

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with Acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 190.

Ditto, ditto on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in Stock.

The above Machines can be seen in Working Order on the premises of COURT & CO., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
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COURT & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines is an entirely new adaptation ....Each Rs. 16

CARRE'S NEWLY IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. COURT & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these Machines.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and-a-half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of ice at each operation, including Furnace, Thermometer, &c...Rs. 175
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation .... ,, 250

N. B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

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RAILWAY ICE BOX, especially constructed for Railway Travelling ....Rs. 20 and Rs. 25

REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized Iron Bucket for waste, with Tap..............Rs. 140

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
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BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection.

The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.
Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
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We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

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Hawkes' New Regulation Helmets, best quality, covered White Doe........................	18	0
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Elwood's Drab Felt Helmets, well ventilated, and very light..............................	10	8
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CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
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THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

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GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* "GLENLIVET."
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IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK,
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September, 1, 1882.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
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